FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 200 *15 October 1984*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Secretary Greets GDR Leaders on Anniversary AA 1
Message to Honecker [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Oct] AA 1
Stoph Greeted [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Oct] AA 1

BULGARIA

BTA Comments on 'Failure' of Stockholm Talks [Bozhilova] C 1
Cooperation Documents Signed With Romania C 1
Antonov Sends Letter to Italy's President Pertini C 2
Cuban Vice President Garcia Departs 14 Oct C 3
Semerdzhiev Greets Mozambican Counterpart [Maputo] C 3
Political Consultations Held in Brasilia C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

USSR Announcement on Cruise Missile Deployment D 1
Delegate Addresses United Nations Legal Group D 1
Kampuchea's Chan Si, Delegation Continue Visit D 1
Chan Si Lays Wreaths D 1
Mayor Receives Chan Si D 2
Delegates Arrive in Bratislava D 2
CPSL Leadership Hosts Dinner D 2
Slovak Leaders Receive Group D 3
Delegates Visit State Farm D 3
Horeni Elected CPCZ Secretariat Member D 3
Husak Meets Outgoing, Incoming Soviet Commanders D 3
Romania's Verdet Ends Visit, Departs D 4
Jakes Meets Heads of CEMA Central Price Organs D 4
Havlin-Led CPCZ Delegation Departs for France D 4
Minister Congratulates Nobel-Prize-Winning Poet D 5
WFTU Secretary Greets Honecker on Anniversary D 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Oct]
Austrian Program on East Europe Attacked D 6
[Peciar in Bratislava PRAVDA 11 Oct]
Dukovany Nuclear Plant To Heat-Test Reactor D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NATO Nuclear Planning Group Meeting Viewed [Mueller] E 1
Fischer Holds Meetings at United Nations E 2
7 October Meetings E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Oct]
Dinner for Latin Americans E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Oct]
Honecker Meets Cuban Vice President Garcia E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Oct]
Sindermann, Japanese Deputies on Peace Policy E 4
FRG Peace Forces Talk With Peace Council E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Oct]

Fischer Writes Article on Socialist Peace Policy E 5
[HORIZONT No 10/1984]
Editorial Article Praises 35th Anniversary E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Oct]
SEW's Ahrens Hails Anniversary at Rally E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6-7 Oct]
Jewish Congregations Send Anniversary Greetings E 10
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 6-7 Oct]
Krenz Receives Cape Verde Interior Minister E 11
Sindermann Attends Spanish Embassy Party E 11
Krenz, Others at FDJ Central Council Event E 12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Oct]
Stoph Meets Departing PDRY, Rwandan Envoys E 12
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Oct]
Briefs: Merchant Shipping Figures E 12

HUNGARY

GDR's Relations With West Viewed on Anniversary F 1
[MAGYAR NEMZET 7 Oct]
Kadar Leaves for Official Visit to France F 1
USSR Begins Installation of Cruise Missiles F 2
Justice Minister Visits FRG 8-11 October F 2
French Socialists Visit, Meet Szuros, Horn F 3
International Power Resources Seminar Concludes F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 5 Oct]
Council Discusses Development, Harvest 11 Oct F 3
Gaspar Speaks at TU National Council 5 Oct F 4
[NEPSZAVA 6 Oct]
Study on Business Work Partnerships Reviewed F 6
[Toth in MAGYAR NEMZET 5 Oct]
Profiteering Trade Practices on Increase F 8
[Dolecsko in NEPSZABADSAG 5 Oct]
Food Industry Workers' Salary Raise Assessed [(?Szivaczky)] F 8
Selling of Loss-Producing Lamp Factory Viewed F 9
[Franka in MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Oct]
Council Appoints New Deputy Foreign Minister F 10
[NEPSZABADSAG 11 Oct]
Public Administration Experts Visit Sweden F 10
Two Men Held for Fraud of Cooperatives F 10

POLAND

USSR Announces Deployment of Cruise Missiles G 1
NATO Group Preoccupied With Missile Deployment G 1
Reportage on 2 Oct Urban News Conference G 2
Domestic, Foreign Issues Raised G 2
More on Issues Discussed G 3
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 8 Oct]
Urban Denounces RFE Broadcast as "a Lie" G 5
Jaruzelski Receives Bulgaria's Yordanov 13 Oct G 7
PRON Viovodship Chairmen Discuss Movement's Goals G 7
[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Oct]
Jaruzelski, Soviet Guest Attend Army Fete 11 Oct G 8
Nationwide Trade Union Meeting Set for 24 Nov G 9
Jaruzelski Attends Aid for Schools Committee G 9
Soviet Friendship Society Activity Reviewed G 9
["E.K." in TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Oct]

ROMANIA

FRG Relations Viewed Before Ceausescu Visit		H 1
Ceausescu Interviewed by FRG TV 14 October		H 2
Ceausescu, Wife Depart for FRG 15 October		H 7
DPA Reports Secret Service Officer's Defection		H 7
Delegate Addresses UN Committee on Debt Issue		H 8
Speaks to UN Legal Committee		H 8
Scientists Meet Soviet Counterparts at Fair		H 9
Pungan Meets USSR Chamber of Commerce Chairman		H 9

YUGOSLAVIA

45 Percent Inflation Rate Predicted for 1985		I 1
Croat Priests Accused of Violating Propaganda Law [G.M. in BORBA 10 Oct]		I 1
Indicted Man Prevented From 'Escaping Abroad' [POLITIKA 9 Oct]		I 1
USSR Spokesman Denies Increased SS-20 Deployment		I 2
USSR Announces New Cruise Missile Deployment		I 2
Dizdarevic Addresses Waterway Symposium in Grado		I 3
Meets With Andreotti		I 4
Receives Slovene Delegation		I 4
Sundic on China's Renewed Invitation to Arkhipov		I 5
Kosovo LC Official on Albanian 'Interference'		I 6
Albanian Claims on Cultural Talks 'Contradictory'	[Bacaj]	I 6
French Defense Minister Concludes Official Visit		I 8
Dolanc Receives Hernu		I 8
Hernu Seen off by Mamula		I 8
Mongolia's Gombojab Leaves For Home 13 Oct		I 8
Russian Orthodox Patriarch Pimen Concludes Visit		I 8

CEMA SECRETARY GREETS GDR LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

Message to Honecker

AU111426 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 84 p 13

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council:

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker: On behalf of the international collective of the CEMA Secretariat and on my own behalf I want to convey warmest congratulations to you on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

The development of the socialist system in the GDR has taken place under complicated conditions, during difficult confrontation with international imperialism, which has tried to divert the worker-peasant epublic from its historic road. Today the GDR is one of the most highly developed countries in the world from an economic, scientific-technological, and cultural standpoint. These great achievements are the result of the hard work of the GDR people led by the SED.

As a stable component of the socialist community, the GDR, in close cooperation with the fraternal countries, is successfully building a developed socialist society and is making a great contribution to the development of multifaceted cooperation with the CEMA member-countries.

On your national day, I wholeheartedly wish you good health and further successes in your extensive activity aimed at the GDR people's well-being and in strengthening the unity, friendship, and cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

Yours with sincere esteem, V. Sychev, CEMA secretary

Stoph Greeted

AU111425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 84 p 13

[Text] To Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Esteemed Comrade Stoph: On the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, please accept warmest congratulations on behalf of the CEMA Secretariat, as well as my personal congratulations.

During the years of people's power, the GDR working people under SED leadership registered noteworthly achievements and are now fulfilling the historic tasks of the 10th SED Congress with a great upsurge to further develop the developed socialist society. In the struggle for socialism, the unity of the GDR people strengthened and their creativity and energy of work developed. The working people of the Republic are entitled to be proud of what they have achieved and are looking trustfully to the future.

On this important day, I wish you from the bottom of my heart good health and further successes in your activity for the well-being of the GDR people and for strengthening the unity, friendship, and cooperation among the countries of the socialist community.

Yours faithfully, V. Sychev, CEMA secretary

BTA COMMENTS ON 'FAILURE' OF STOCKHOLM TALKS

AU121955 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 12 Oct 84

["Stockholm: A Realistic Approach Is Needed" -- BTA headline; by BTA commentator Y. Bozhilova]

[Text] Sofia, Oct 12 (BTA) -- The third session of the Stockholm conference which ended today failed to live up to the expectations of the Bulgarian public for progress in the negotiations on the vital issues of peace, confidence and security in Europe. In spite of the constructive approach and the good will of the socialist delegations to Stockholm, with the Bulgarian representatives joined efforts, this stage of the forum in the Swedish capital failed once again to achieve mutually acceptable agreements paving the way towards supplementing political detente with military [as received] and towards defusing the threat of a nuclear conflict.

The reason for the lack of concrete, positive results at this session, just like at the previous ones, is one: The United States and their closest NATO allies continued to block the proposals as tabled by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, proposals aimed at working out and gradually implementing new, effective measures to strengthen confidence, security and disarmament. The grave anxiety with which the Bulgarian people met the statements of President Reagan in connection with the session's opening, came true. Following the spirit of these statements, the American envoys to Stockholm proceeded by firmly defending the illusory and totally unacceptable claims of the United States and NATO for unilateral military advantages hurting first and foremost the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty.

The complete ungroundedness of the NATO package of proposals which boil down to the notorious transparency concept in the activity of the armed forces of the European states became again a serious barrier hampering successful negotiations. It is more than evident that the United States are seeking to legally spy on the basic effectives [as received] and the defensive potential of the Warsaw Treaty, especially of the Soviet Union, without yielding themselves to control. According to Washington the transparency measures should cover the whole territory of the Soviet Union up to the Ural. At the same time the parameters of these measures should not include the territory of the United States and the aquatoria of the Atlantic Ocean, since these belonged to other geographical regions as the argument goes. In such a state of affairs in which reciprocality is missing, it will not be easy for the impasse of the Stockholm conference to be overcome.

The outcome of the situation thus created, as it has been repeatedly stressed by the representatives of Bulgaria and the other socialist countries, even at today's final sitting, lies solely along the road of negotiations resting on the principle of equal security and mutual respect for the interests of the signatories. In this way alone the Stockholm forum will succeed in fulfilling its task of extreme importance -- to preserve and further promote the process which goes back to more than nine years ago at the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU121504 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Romanian economic cooperation will persist in its active development. Particular attention will be paid to contacts in mechanical engineering, metallurgy and the chemical industry, to contacts in science and technology.

Attention will be focused on specialization and cooperation. Emphasis is laid on the promotion of reciprocal trade where ambitious plans are under way. These are the highlights of the protocol which was signed here today on the work of the 16th session of the Bulgaro-Romanian Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

The document was signed by the co-chairman of the commission, Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy premier of Bulgaria, and Mr Ion Totu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister of Romania.

Today an aide-memoire was signed on the meetings held here for the coordination of the economic development plans between Bulgaria and Romania for the period between 1986 and 1990. The talks in this sphere were held between Mr Stanish Bonev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Mr Stefan Birlea, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the State Planning Committee.

ANTONOV SENDS LETTER TO ITALY'S PRESIDENT PERTINI

AU121750 Sofia BTA in English 1722 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Rome, October 12 (BTA correspondent) -- The innocent Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov, who since November 25, 1982, has been groundlessly charged with complicity in the assassination attempt against the head of the Romanian Catholic church, has sent the following letter to the President of Italy Sr Alessandro Pertini:

Dear Mr President: For nearly two years now I have been detained on charges of complicity in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, charges founded solely on the slanderous testimonies given by the assailant Ali Agca in prison following his conviction.

I would like once again to state in a most categorical manner that I do not know Agca and that I have never and nowhere met with this criminal, proven terrorist, who has been sentenced to death for murder in his country, Turkey, and is at present serving a life sentence in the Italian prison.

My imprisonment despite my absolute innocence, my implication in the perpetration of monstrous crimes, as well as the advantage taken of this case to level slanders against me, against my family and my country, is an injustice which has had an exceptionally grave impact on my health, on my personal life and on my career, and it will leave its indelible mark on my future.

Addressing you, Mr President, I appeal to your sense of justice and request your intercession for my immediate release so that I could return to my homeland and to my family.

Respectfully yours: (signed)

Sergey Antonov

The letter has been delivered to the competent Italian authorities to be handed to the president of the Republic.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT GARCIA DEPARTS 14 OCT

AU141552 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers, and minister of transportation, left the country today. During his visit to Bulgaria, the guest had talks on the prospects for a future deepening of bilateral cooperation in the sphere of transportation and in other economic branches in conformity with the decision of the Moscow CEMA summit conference. He expressed gratitude for the assistance according by Bulgaria in training cadres and developing Cuban transportation.

The envoy of fraternal Cuba was seen off at Sofia airport by Vasil Tasanov, minister of transportation. Estaquio Remedios de los Cuentos, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

SEMERDZHIEV GREETS MOZAMBICAN COUNTERPART

MB121913 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Colonel General Sebastiao Mabote, chief of general staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces, has received a message of congratulations from Colonel General Semerdzhiev, his Bulgarian counterpart, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of national liberation.

In his message, the Bulgarian Army colonel general says that the Mozambican Armed Forces, which were born out of the fire of the heroic struggle against the Portuguese colonizers, are distinguished defenders of the peaceful work of their people. In his message, the chief of general staff of the Bulgarian People's Army wished his Mozambican counterpart new successes in the effort to heighten the combat capacity of the Mozambican Armed Forces, who are the safe guarantee of the fulfillment of the peaceful and creative program of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD IN BRASILIA

AU112005 Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Brasilia, Oct. 11 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Brazil were held in Brasilia. The Bulgarian side to the talks was presented by Mrs. Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The talks noted that the relations between Bulgaria and Brazil are undergoing a successful development and expressed readiness for their further promotion. The cooperation between the two countries on a wide range of issues discussed at the U.N. and other international organisations was noted with satisfaction.

The two sides to the talks discussed a number of international issues of mutual interest, expressed concern over the tension in international relations and stressed their common strive [as received] to actively cooperate in the preservation of peace as the most important and indispensable condition for finding mutually acceptable solutions to the most complex problems of our times.

USSR ANNOUNCEMENT ON CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD132136 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] In the course of the radio newsreel, we have received a statement issued by the USSR Defense Ministry and carried by the TASS agency. The statment stresses that the United States, trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union, continues a crash implementation of large-scale programs for developing and deploying new nuclear weapons. At the same time, it attaches much significance to carrying out a massive deployment of long-range cruise missiles that could be launched from various bases. In conjunction with siting ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe, the United States is mounting long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and from the middle of the current year it has also been installing such missiles on naval surface vessels and submarines.

The Soviet Union has warned on more than one occasion that it will not allow the existing balance of forces to be upset and will adopt countermeasures. As has already been stated by the USSR Defense Ministry, the Soviet Union is carrying out successful tests of long-range ground-launched cruise missiles. At present, the USSR Armed Forces have begun to deploy long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines. By their scale, these measures correspond to the growing threat to the security of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community from the United States, stresses the statement issued by the USSR Defense Ministry.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS LEGAL GROUP

LD131315 Prague CTK in English 1037 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] New York Oct 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Delegate Frantisek Penazka stressed in the Legal Committee of the U.N. General Assembly last night that all initiatives seeking to prevent use of force in international relations must be supported. Addressing the committee in the debate on non-use of force in international relations he stressed the importance of drafting a world-wide treaty on this. He noted that the Soviet proposals included in the agenda of the 39th U.N. General Assembly and concerning the use of outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes and the inadmissibility of state terrorism pursue this aim.

The negative and dangerous development of the international situation shows that the initiative of the Soviet Union which submitted such a draft treaty in 1976 is more topical today than ever. At the present time when it is the foremost task to avert nuclear war the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, contained in the treaty, would significantly help implement this task. The conclusion of a mutual non-aggression treaty and preservation of peace relations between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO would greatly help enhance the principle of non-use of force in international relations, Frantisek Penazka stressed.

KAMPUCHEA'S CHAN SI, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Chan Si Lays Wreaths

LD122156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Kampuchean People's Republic, led by Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, laid wreaths at the tomb of the unkown soldier at the national memorial on Zizkov HIll in Prague.

The delegation then laid red flowers on the grave of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement, and in the Hall of the Soviet Army. Before leaving the national memorial, Chan Si signed the visitors book.

Mayor Receives Chan Si

LD131027 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Kampuchean party and government delegation, led by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met today the mayor of Prague, Frantisek Stafa, and other representatives of the Prague National Committee at the Old Town Hall in Prague today.

Frantisek Stafa said that the people of Prague and all Czechoslovak working people admire the courageous fight of the Kampuchean people for freedom and independence, and support them in their path of building a socialist society. He said that on the basis of this support and cooperation between the capitals of the two countries will be developing.

Chan Si expressed gratitude for the friendly reception and underlined the common aim of the two states: the fight against imperialism and for a lasting peace in the world. He also conveyed the wish of many successes to the Czechoslovak people in their further work. He then received from the mayor of Prague a commemorative medal of Prague and signed the visitors book. The guests toured the Old Town Hall and the Old Town Square.

Delegates Arrive in Bratislava

LD122354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Chan Si, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which is on an official friendly visit to the CSSR arrived by plane in Bratislava this afternoon. It was welcomed at Bratislava airport by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak government; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives.

CPSL Leadership Hosts Dinner

LD131031 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Kampuchean People's Republic headed by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Bratislava today. At Bratislava Castle the Kampuchean guests were received by the highest party and government representatives of Slovakia, Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, and Viliam Salgovic.

The CPSL Central Committee and the government of the Slovak SR gave a gala dinner in honor of the party and government delegation of the Kampuchean People's Republic. Comrade Peter Colotka, in his toast, underlined the importance of firm friendship and all-round cooperation between both countries. Comrade Chan Si expressed thanks for the cordial reception accorded to him in Bratislava and stressed that the people of his country will always appreciate Czechoslovakia's assistance and will strive to further strengthen friendship and cooperation.

Slovak Leaders Receive Group

LD131041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0430 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The highest party and government representatives of the Slovak SR Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, and Viliam Salgovic received the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Chan Si, member of the KPRP and Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at Bratislava Castle.

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, informed the guests about the successful development of Slovakia and acquainted them with the tasks awaiting our society in furthering the construction of developed socialism. He expressed the conviction that Kampuchea will achieve new successes on the road of revolutionary and democratic changes, which it has embarked upon in harmony with the life interests of the people of Kampuchea. Comrade Chan Si cordially thanked his hosts for the multifaceted help given by the CSSR for the development of a new society in Kampuchea.

Delegates Visit State Farm

LD131529 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The party and government delegation of Kampuchea led by Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today visited the state farm national enterprise Malacky. The delegation will acquaint itself with the development of crops, livestock, and associated production under conditions of socialist mass production.

HORENI ELECTED CPCZ SECRETARIAT MEMBER

LD051659 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, chaired the second part of today's discussion at the 11th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. Comrade Zdenek Horeni was elected a member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Zdenek Horeni was born on 9 February 1930 [name of village indistinct] in Jablonec nad Nisou District. From his student years he was a correspondent to RUDE PRAVO and in 1954 he became its editor. In 1962-68 he worked as a Moscow correspondent of RUDE PRAVO. He was a founding member of TRIBUNA. In 1972-1983 he was a chairman of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union Central Committee. In 1983 he became the editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO. Comrade Zdenek Horeni has been a member of the CPCZ since 1948. In June 1983 he became a member of the CPCZ Central Committee and of its Ideological Commission. Comrade Zdenek Horeni is a holder of awards for outstanding work and for merits for construction, of the Order of Labor, and of Czechoslovak journalist prizes.

HUSAK MEETS OUTGOING, INCOMING SOVIET COMMANDERS

LD091239 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received in Prague Castle today Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov, commander of the Soviet Central Group of Forces in the CSSR, who is leaving the CSSR.

In the course of a cordial conversation Gustav Husak thanked Colonel General Borisov for his efforts through which he has contributed to the deepening of cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army and to raising further the combat preparedness of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

At the close of their conversation Gustav Husak wished him many successes in his future work and contentment in his private life.

Comrade Gustav Husak received at the same time the new commander of the Soviet Central Group of Forces, Lieutenant General Viktor Yermakov, whom he congratulated on his appointment to the new post and wished him many successes in it.

ROMANIA'S VERDET ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

LD121217 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Ilie Verdet, member of the Standing Bureau of the Political Executive Committee, and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, today ended his working visit to the CSSR, and left Prague by air.

In talks with Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, that took place in a comradely atmosphere, the expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation was assessed and mutual interest in further deepening Czechoslovak-Romanian friendship was stressed as well as in broadening mutual relations between the two fraternal parties and countries.

JAKES MEETS HEADS OF CEMA CENTRAL PRICE ORGANS

LD121735 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today in Prague received heads of central price organs of the CEMA member-states.

Comrade Milos Jakes acquainted them with the economic and political situation in the CSSR, and with the results of the fulfilling of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. Nikolay Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, afterward informed Milos Jakes about the conclusions adopted at the 17th session of the council of the leading central price organs of the socialist countries, which took place over the past few days in Prague, in the interest of realizing results of the economic summit conference of CEMA member-states.

HAVLIN-LED CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FRANCE

LD142146 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Comrade Josef Havlin left for France today at the invitation of the French Communist Party.

The purpose of this working trip is an exchange of experiences and questions of cooperation in the field of education, culture, and sciences. At the Prague airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Jindrich Polednik and other representatives.

MINISTER CONGRATULATES NOBEL-PRIZE-WIINNING POET

LD130424 Prague CTK in English 1833 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Prague Oct 12 (CTK) -- 1984 Nobel Prize Laureate for Literature Czech national artist Jaroslav Seifert was congratulated on the award by Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak here today.

The minister handed the poet a letter which said, inter alia, that "your works of art have become close to the hearts of our people through the moral and emotional urgency with which you raised your voice of a poet against fascism and war, through the optimism with which you welcomed the liberation of our country in the glorious year 1945, through the touching beauty and tenderness by which you glorified our dear country and its working people, the Czech countryside and your beloved native Prague. With your deeply human verses you were capable of speaking to man's dearest being -- the mother".

Jaroslav Seifert told journalists he was happy about the award though his health condition was not good. He said he had been surprised by the report, he did not expect it. At the same time he thought of poets who have not received this honour though they would have deserved it, of Vitezslav Nezval, Josef Hora, Frantisek Halas, Vladimir Holan and others.

Jaroslav Seifert is currently under hospital treatment at the 2nd Internal Clinic of the Faculty Hospital in Prague. He has been hospitalized for a chronic heart ailment for the third time. Head of the clinic Professor Dr Flastimil Visek said the report of the award naturally excited the poet and had an effect on his blood circulation. Today his condition improved, it has become stabilized but still required intensive hospital treatment.

WFTU SECRETARY GREETS HONECKER ON ANNIVERSARY

AU112158 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 84 p 14

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Honecker: On the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, I want to extend fraternal greetings and warm congratulations to you, the workers class, and the GDR people on behalf of the WFTU.

Under the leadership of the workers class and its vanguard -- the SED -- a socialist state has been erected on German soil that is preserving and developing the best traditions of the German workers class and trade union movement.

For the international workers class and the trade union movement, the GDR represents a society that has eliminated for good the roots of war, racism, fascism, chauvinism, and man's exploitation.

The GDR is promoting such ideals of the international workers movement as the right to live in peace, equality for all citizens, and anti-imperialist solidarity with the international workers movement in order to achieve social progress.

The 35-year-old existence of the GDR has proved that the trade unions bear and effectively perform a qualitatively new responsibility in the socialist society in representing the economic, social, and cultural interests of the working people.

Today the GDR is an internationally recognized worker-peasant country on German soil with highly developed industry and agriculture and an impressive educational system and culture.

The contribution made by the GDR as an essential component of the socialist community in preserving peace and opposing the arms race -- the key question of our time -- and in furthering everything that contributes to the improvement of international political and economic relations, is highly valued by peoples in the world promoting peace and social progress.

On the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the WFTU would like to take the opportunity to convey congratulations to the working people and people in the GDR, and especially to the FDGB, for the active support for the fulfillment of the tasks devolving upon the WFTU as an international, democratic class organization of trade unions.

The WFTU is convinced that GDR working people will greatly contribute to the success of the coming 11th world trade union congress to be held in 1986 in Berlin, the capital of the GDR.

The WFTU wishes the GDR people, under the leadership of its vanguard, the SED, continued great successes in further implementing the scioeconomic policy and in the policy of the struggle for peace and disarmament endorsed by the 10th SED Congress.

With fraternal greetings,

Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary

AUSTRIAN PROGRAM ON EAST EUROPE ATTACKED

AU121210 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Oct 84 p 2

[Commentary by Ladislav Peciar: "The ORD and Psychological Warfare"]

[Text] It sometimes happens that the disciple surpasses his master. This is the ambition of many students, although not all of them succeed in it. It is beyond any doubt the ambition of the docile pupils of the Washington organizers of psychological warface against real socialism who work in Austrian radio and television. Not so long ago they ventilated world-wide the utter nonsence fabricated by KATHPRESS, the Catholic press agency, that a meeting of the Pacem in Terris association was held in the High Tatra that discussed the breaking away of our Catholic Church from the Vatican.

Washington's docile pupils also love to display themselves on television screens. In keeping with the directives of the foreign organizers of the cold war, they produce reports about life in the socialist countries (so-called East reports), the main purpose of which is to slander the socialist system by means of all kinds of primitive tricks. With the last East report, Malte Olschewski accomplished a genuine tour de force. In jeans, pizzarias, discotheques, and advertisements he discovered a failure of the communist ideology. A truly ingenious discovery! He also asked a few "punks" to assist him and devoted much space to an interview with a prostitute. She told him what he wanted to hear, and the only thing that remained secret was the fee received by this representative of the "free profession."

According to her own words, she charges large sums in convertible currencies. And the outcome of this propaganda operation worthy of the most severe years of the cold war? Capitalism, from which such wonderful things infiltrate socialism, is "free" and has bright prospects!

Incredible! This primitive anticommunist propaganda is assisted by "Professor" Paul Lendvai, head of the ORF East Bureau, who provides the opeing words. He regards these facts as a "revolutionary force" as far as the young generation in the socialist countries is concerned. Being a true juggler, he adds to this the electronic media, shortwaves, television, and tourism, and the program is ready. Herr professor is an emigre and thus an expert whom Austrians should believe. But is he really an Austrian? He currently possesses Austrian citizenship. We agree with his statement that for people like him, the CSSR is a "special political case."

The fact that the Austrian public is interested in the true problems of the socialist countries is borne out by the success of the Czechoslovak television series "Hospital at the Edge of the City." This at the same time shows the possibilities of neighborly cooperation, which, however, is a thorn in the flesh of the organizers of psychological warfare in the ORF.

Let us make one more remark. In the socialist countries, no one would even think of assessing contemporary Austria according to what Viennese "punks" and "prostitutes" have to say about it. This, too, suggests something.

DUKOVANY NUCLEAR PLANT TO HEAT-TEST REACTOR

LD142143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Summary] Our reporter, Jan Kliment, sent a dispatch from the building site of Dukovany nuclear power station.

[Begin Kliment recording] The entire third hydraulic test consists of thorough checks on the quality and capabilities of the reactor of the first production block, and is divided into five stages. At the moment, the most important, third stage is underway. It is the so-called heat test that consists of gradually heating the primary circuit up to 260 degrees centigrade and approximately the normal operational conditions of the equipment. Although the test is somewhat delayed, high quality of building and assembly work is being achieved. The test also provides useful information for future work to be performed more efficiently and more economically. [end recording]

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETING VIEWED

DW121336 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1210 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Joachim Mueller report]

[Text] After 2 days the annual fall meeting of the so-called NATO Nuclear Planning Group will conclude today in the northern Italian town of Stresa. Our correspondent Jaochim Mueller reports on what has become known about the deliberations of the defense ministers.

Stresa is situated on Lago Maggiore and is a rather small, sleepy town in a picturesque environment. These days the community presents itself rather martially. About 1,000 uniformed people are concentrated in a sort of ring around the meeting place of the Nuclear Planning Group. Sharpshooters with automatic rifles ready to fire are positioned on roofs and balconies, at street junctions, and other strategic points. Not a very peaceful picture indeed, and as an exterior framework it elicits a corresponding attitude toward the meeting.

It is in keeping with the military nature of the deliberations that they proceed in strict secrecy and absolute seclusion. But even what becomes known at the fringes is sufficient to evoke greater irritation. To go by the phrases about readiness for peace being peddled by NATO circles it should be permissible to assume that such a high-level assembly would shift the ways leading to peace, namely negotiations, into the center of the discussions. But alas, doubts are indicated. What matters to Secretary Weinberger from Washington when he dishes out to waiting journalists on the first day the horror story that the situation is characterized by the fact that the Soviet Union has considerably increased the number of its intermediate-range missiles? Asked how this is reflected in figures, he neglected to give any answer.

This was an opportunity for his British counterpart Heseltine to counter such threadbare attempts with the dry statement that the United States evidently does not have any proof for its contentions. But this makes the conclusion only too obvious that Weinberger just cannot be interested in probing possibilities for negotiations. For example, he needs arms clamor in the East to persuade the people of the Netherlands to have U.S. intermediate-range missiles deployed on their territory -- as some newspapers indicated here in previews. It is generally known that the Netherlands has so far strictly rejected this.

Weinberger needs arms clamor in the East -- and this, too, can be derived from some newspapers here -- to militarize not only the globe but also outer space. In any event, he didn't mention even one word about this not being necessary because the Soviet Union one-sidedly abides by a moratorium providing that it will desist from deploying defense satellite weapons in the cosmos for as long as the United States desists from starting such a deployment.

Such a commitment did not come forth from Weinberger, nor did he utter one word about a treaty on the renunciation of force or a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. No, Mr Weinberger prefers to publicly invent Soviet arms mania. I have already quoted his British counterpart on the issue, but the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA pointed out on the eve of the meeting -- and not by coincidence -- that an American study of all documents, has found that the Soviet Union has not deployed any additional intermediate-range missiles.

Thus if Caspar Weinberger, in defiance of all voices in his own bailiwick, misleads the public with fabrications and innuendos, it is not hard to imagine despite all secrecy what his line is inside the meeting place. In the morning of the opening day delegations of the (Piermont) peace movement displayed, for his sake, streamers bearing the legend: We want peace. Take your missiles home with you. Talk about disarmament!

FISCHER HOLDS MEETINGS AT UNITED NATIONS

7 October Meetings

AU101306 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] New York (ADN) -- On Monday GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met with other colleagues within the framework of the UN General Assembly.

During a friendly talk with Cuban Minister Isidoro Malmierca in the Cuban UN Mission it was assessed that relations between the two countries are developing excellently. The Cuban foreign minister stressed that in the presently tense situation the solidarity of the GDR and the other socialist states is an encouragement for his country. It forms the firm basis for the defense of the achievements of the Cuban revolution. In a thorough exchange of views on the situation in Central America and the Caribbean both states expressed their concern about the continued imperialist interference and the aggravation of the situation because of this. It is to be hoped that the peoples tested by adversity will be able to solve their problems through peaceful means.

Oskar Fischer had a friendly talk with DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam. The two politicians continued the exchange of views they recently conducted in Berlin on international questions and on the work of the United Nations.

Within the framework of the General Assembly, the GDR foreign minister met Ahmed Gara Ebrahim [spelling as published], permanent observer of the Pan-African Congress at the United Nations.

At a meeting with Cape Verde Foreign Minister Silvino Manuel de Luz, the representative of Cape Verde reported on the situation in his country, in particular, on the weather catastrophe in which numerous people were killed and severe damage was caused. In the further course of the talk the two ministers duscussed bilateral relations since the visit of the Cape Verde foreign minister to the GDR in the spring of 1984.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer participated in a dinner hosted by Anatoliy Gurinovich, foreign minister of the Belorussian Soviet SR.

Dinner for Latin Americans

AU111352 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] New York (ADN) -- On Tuesday at the UN headquarters in New York GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer hosted a dinner for the heads of the delegations of Latin American states to the 39th General Assembly.

In a toast Oskar Fischer reaffirmed the GDR's wish to have flourishing and mutually benefical relations also with the states of Central and South America in the interest of a stable and lasting peace. The GDR people, the foreign minister stressed, have always respected and supported in solidarity the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for national independence and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. Also today the sympathy and assistance of the GDR go to the states and peoples of this region that must struggle against aggression and intervention, against imperialist pressure and violence. Oskar Fischer condemned the mining of harbors and the acts of piracy concerning the sovereignty of sea and air as the most severe violations of the UN Charter and as deep disrespect for the basic values of human life.

The GDR watches with concern the conflict situation in the Caribbean area and the disastrous effects for the peoples concerned, Oskar Fischer stated.

Therefore it welcomes with satisfaction the initiatives of the six heads of state and this region for a political settlement of the conflict and a lasting settlement of the dangerous tensions. The GDR foreign minister, who has been given the "Contadora Act for Peace and Cooperation in Central America" by the ambassadors of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and the charge d'affaires of Panama accredited to the GDR, again reaffirmed the support of the GDR for this initiative aimed at peace and security in the region.

Oskar Fischer reassured the Latin American representatives that also in the future the GDR will cooperate with all states that are working to reduce international tensions, for the political solution of conflicts, for peace and detente. The United Nations as a universal organization offers suitable possibilities for this.

On behalf of the Latin American states the Venezuelan representative expressed thanks for the GDR attitude that is in line with its consistent peace policy over 35 years.

The GDR foreign minister met with other counterparts in New York on Tuesday. During a meeting with Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano both sides stressed the good development of bilateral relations and referred to the fact that the results of the talks between Erich Honecker and Samora Machel in Bucharest are being purposefully implemented. Chissano reported on the situation in the south of Africa and expressed thanks for the GDR support.

At a meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister of Nicaragua Nora Astorge, it was noted that the relations between both countries are developing on a friendly and trustful basis. The results of the talk between Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega in June in Berlin are the lines for joint actions. Astorge reported on the situation in Central America and the activities of the Contadora Group that are supported by Nicaragua. She expressed thanks for the GDR solidarity.

Oskar Fischer also met with Maria da Graca Amorim, foreign minister of Sao Tome and Principe.

HONECKER MEETS CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT GARCIA

AU111441 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday, Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received for a friendly talk Guillermo Garcia Frias, head of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR's 35th anniversary ceremonies, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Guillermo Garcia conveyed fraternal greetings from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, which were reciprocated most cordially.

Erich Honecker reported on the great initiatives and performances through which the GDR working people -- at the side of the USSR and the other socialist countries -- are seeking to strengthen socialism and contribute to securing peace. He expressed his conviction that the socialist community and all forces interested in preserving peace will succeed in overcoming the aggravation of the international situation brought about by the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism and its allies, in stopping the spiral of the arms race, reducing the danger of war, and returning to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Guillermo Garcia Frias reported on the results of the development of the socialist revolution in Cuba. The country has made a big step forward in accordance with the decisions of the Second PCC Congress. Now the people are undertaking great efforts to worthily prepare for the third congress, planned for 1985.

The politicians noted with satisfaction important progress in further deepening the relations between the two parties and states. With the conclusion of the Treaty on Friendship, a new phase of political, economic, and cultural cooperation started.

Both statesmen expressed their concern over the escalation of the U.S. policy of threat and blackmail against Cuba and Nicaragua, and the struggle of the people's forces of El Salvador and other countries. They resolutely condemned the U.S. policy of interference in internal affairs and of undermining the sociopolitical order of other states. As they confirmed, the problems in the Central American region can only be solved through political negotiations. In this connection, both politicians praised the efforts of the Contadora states for a relaxation of the situation in Central America.

Erich Honecker and Guillermo Garcia Frias stressed the determination of their parties and states to further expand and deepen the close, fraternal relations.

The talk was attended by Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the SED Central Committee Department for International Relations; Jorge Bolanos, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba; and Julio Garcia Oliveras, PCC Central Committee member and ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR.

SINDERMANN, JAPANESE DEPUTIES ON PEACE POLICY

LD13[illegible]58 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR foreign policy is directed at working actively and consistently to avert a nuclear clash, improve the world situation, return to detente, and achieve disarmament. This was stated by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin today to a deputation of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Diet headed by Deputy Tadashi Itagaki.

The GDR is prepared, Horst Sindermann emphasized in the course of the friendly talk, to trustingly work with all forces of common sense and goodwill in the world to achieve this noble objective. In this spirit, the GDR attaches great importance to the intensification of good relations with Japan. The further development of cooperation between their two parliaments plays an important role in this.

The representatives of the Japanese Diet expressed their appreciation of the successes the GDR has achieved in the 35 years of its existence. In particular, they praised its efforts toward consolidating peace.

The two sides agreed that, especially in the present aggravated world situation, it was necessary to do everything to avert a nuclear catastrophe. They praised the positive development of relations of peaceful coexistence between the GDR and Japan as an important contribution toward peace and international understanding and called for their steady development.

FRG PEACE FORCES TALK WITH PEACE COUNCIL

AU121005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- At the invitation of the GDR Peace Council, a delegation of the national Executive Committee of the German Peace Society/United Conscientious Objectors, headed by the two national chairmen, Gerd Greune and Klaus Mannhardt, is staying in the GDR.

An open and constructive dialogue and exchange of experience on topical problems of the struggle for peace and deepening the bilateral cooperation was held with Werner Ruempel, first vice president, and other representatives of the GDR Peace Council.

Both sides stressed the usefulness of the friendly relations over many years. The talks concentrated on the evaluation of the international situation, in particular after the deployment of the new U.S. Pershing II nuclear missiles in the FRG and the countermeasures of the Warsaw Pact taken as a consequence of that. Despite a different assessment there was agreement that now it is more urgent than ever to further strengthen the movement of action for peace and disarmament to stop the further deployment of missiles, enforce the dismantlement of the already deployed missiles, and create peace with fewer and fewer weapons.

FISCHER WRITES ARTICLE ON SOCIALIST PEACE POLICY

AU131701 [Editorial Report] East Berlin HORIZONT No 10/1984 in German on pages 3-4 carries an approximately 3,000-word article by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer entitled "35 Years of the GDR -- 35 Years of Socialist Peace Policy."

In the article the foreign minister stresses the "unity of peace and socialism" as the basis of the peace policy, stating that "socialism needs peace and creates peace." He then refers to the GDR's responsibility to do everything so a war will never again emanate from German soil, and to the Potsdam Agreement commitments; he stresses the importance of the indestructible friendship with the Soviet people and the neighboring peoples on whom German imperialism and fascism inflicted immeasureable sorrow, stating that "with the confirmation of the realities that developed in Europe and the unyielding struggle against all phenomena of revanchism and militarism, with the consistent struggle against hatred toward peoples and races, the GDR has been working for a stable peace order in Europe since its existence."

Fischer then stresses the special responsibility of the GDR because of its political-geographic situation at the dividing line between two social systems and their military alliances, and quotes a statement by Wilhelm Pieck concerning the GDR's readiness to contribute to a peaceful, prosperous cooperation between the European states. The foreign minister underlines the GDR's "positive" role in bringing about the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin, the treaty on the foundations of the relations between the GDR and the FRG, and other agreements such as that of the Helsinki Conference.

The author stresses that the positive influences that emanated from the beginning of international detente in the relations of the European states in the seventies are still effective today; that is, "in an enormously aggravated international situation," and continues: "The recognition of the political and territorial realities that developed as a result of World War II and the postwar development in Europe and the strict respect for the sovereignty of the states -- these are the bases on which the relations between the European states are based. These realities irrevocably include the existence of two German states with opposing social systems and alliance memberships. Any attempt to change this is an attack on the balance of power that preserves peace. In the treaty on the foundations of their relations the GDR and the FRG committed themselves to the mutual respect of the sovereignty, and noninterference in the internal and foreign affairs of the other. The relations between the GDR and the FRG will normalize to the extent, and contribute to the improvement of the international situation, that the FRG Government is ready to strictly respect the European postwar order with all its consequences. This includes such important questions:

-- the settlement of the nearly 100-km-long Elbe border;

-- unrestricted respect of GDR citizenship;

-- ending of the work of the Salzgitter 'registry' directed against the GDR;

-- transforming the permanent representations into embassies."

Fischer then stresses the predictability of GDR policy and refers to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the FRG, stating that "with its approval of the deployment of these weapons on its territory, the FRG Government has taken upon itself a difficult responsibility. The key question of the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG is thus more than ever the securing of peace." The foreign minister expresses his conviction that "the presently negative trend in the international situation can be reversed" and that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence and peaceful dialogue; he stresses the importance of a military equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and mentions the most important proposals of the socialist states for peaceful cooperation between states. Fischer concludes his article by stressing that the program of the socialist states is "realistic" and "contains concrete proposals for averting the acute dangers resulting from the enormously aggravated international situation, and measures for stabilizing international relations on a long-term basis" and that also in the future the GDR will work to "preserve mankind from the scourge of war, from a nuclear inferno."

EDITORIAL ARTICLE PRAISES 35TH ANNIVERSARY

AU111540 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Approaching Coming Tasks With Optimism and Energy"]

[Text] Stirring days are behind us, days full of important events and great experiences, days of joy and pride in our common accomplishments. Our people sincerely prepared the 35th anniversary of the GDR and they celebrated the day with joy and optimism, together with our good fellow fighters from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, together with dear friends from all over the world.

The field of vision becomes wider on days like these. It goes back to the beginnings and forward to what lies in the future. The achievements and the meaning of the 35 years of the GDR's existence become more distinct and more clearly evident than in everyday life. Today it is clearer than ever before that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and in the history of Europe. Enacting their right of self-determination, our people irreversibly sealed their decision in favor of socialism, for a society of genuine freedom, democracy, and human dignity.

In his speech at the festive event in the Palace of the Republic, Erich Honecker sketched the historical place of the first [German] socialist state. "The GDR," he said, "is the greatest accomplishment of the German revolutionary workers movement and of all working people. The ideas of the founders of scientific socialism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, have become the reality in their native country, as has the teaching of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who carried on their work. Through its development, the GDR carries on the tradition of everything progressive generated by our people, the tradition of all the strivings of those who had been inspired by the spirit of humanism and by the ideals of peace and the creation of a society in which man would no longer be a degraded and despicable being. It draws on the heritage of generations of heroic pioneers and is itself the work of many generations engaged in creating a new, socialist Germany."

In his message of greetings, Andrey Gromyko assessed the founding of the GDR as an event of great historic impact in the life of Europe, as an important milestone in the development of the world revolutionary process: "A truly peace-loving and humane state arose and has asserted itself on German soil, from which imperialism had unleashed two world wars and brought forth a monstrous and inhuman ideology, a state that set itself the noble task of putting once and for all an end to militarism and nazism and of coexisting with other countries and peoples in peace and good-neighborliness. For 35 years now, the GDR, loyal to the legacy of the fighters against fascism, has been unflinchingly pursuing this path. Through its active and purposeful work for peace and international security and against the imperialist policy of aggression and the arms race, the GDR has deservedly earned prestige all over the world."

These are words that confirm our efforts, words that encourage us and give us strength. We are pleased to hear them and we will do everything we can so that in the future as well the same judgment may be passed about us, about our socialist German state.

On this festive day, the historic fact was reaffirmed that our Republic is once and for all linked with the Soviet Union by indestructible ties of friendship and that it is integrally rooted in the socialist community. Therein lies a crucial ground for the GDR's prosperity. This was the case in the proceeding 3 and 1/2 decades, and it will be the case in the future. The militant fraternal community, profound commonality, and all-round cooperation between the SED and the CPSU and between the GDR and the USSR have acquitted themselves well in building and defending socialism and in the struggle for securing peace -- in the good, as well as in the bad days.

As Wilhelm Pieck once said, friendship with the land of the soviets has become a matter of the heart for our people. We will never forget that it was the victory of the heroic Soviet people and their glorious Red Army over Hitlerite fascism that opened to our people the chance for the way toward a new future.

Our fraternal ties with the Soviet Union are based on the communist world outlook and common goals. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 7 October 1975 constitutes a solid foundation for our common advancement. A new and important step along this path has now been taken, by the signing of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation in Science, Technology, and Production up to the Year 2000 by Erich Honecker and Andrey Gromyko. In accordance with the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the agreements reached by Erich Honecker and Konstantin Chernenko this June, a new state will be initiated of comprehensive economic and scientific and technological cooperation and of the two national economies' integration.

Our Republic has its firm place and secure prospects on the side of the Soviet Union, in the family of the socialist states. In this community it materializes all its vital interests -- today and in the future.

Exactly 3 and 1/2 decades after its founding, the GDR is a politically stable socialist state marked by great economic dynamism and a steadily growing performance in all areas of social life. In his great speech at the festive event, Erich Honecker summed up that the united workers class, in possession of political power; led by its Marxist-Leninist party; in alliance with the peasants, the intelligentsia, and all working people; and in close comradely cooperation with all parties and mass organizations associated in the National Front, has accomplished a gigantic work of construction. To mention only a few characteristic figures, national income has increased from M24.1 to M220 billion; industrial production from M30.6 to M422 billion; and per-hectare grain yields from 1.8 to 4.5 metric tons.

As the transition was effected to building an advanced socialist society, to the course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy at the beginning of the seventies, the development of the GDR accelerated. The economic strength of society was oriented even more toward improving the conditions of people's life and work; and the readiness for performance and, thereby, the GDR's contribution to securing peace were promoted to a hitherto unprecedented extent.

The impressive results of the program of housing construction; the growth of wages and the retail trade turnover; the assistance rendered to young couples and families, especially with three or more children; the increase in old-age pensions; the growing number of vacation trips; the full employment; the secure training places for all young people; and the stable prices of all basic commodities, housing rents, fees, and rates -- all this bears out the new quality of life that socialism gave the people. In contrast to the working people under capitalism, the citizens of the GDR live in their socialist fatherland under secure, steadily improving social conditions.

All our people have done a great deal of work, exerted great efforts, and made many sacrifices for the well-being of the GDR and its enhancement. At the festive event, Erich Honecker conveyed heartfelt thanks for this to all citizens. It is precisely the work results being achieved in towns and the countryside in the 35th year of the Republic that demonstrate what creativity can be mustered by people who organize and steadily improve their life without exploitation of man by man, for their own well-being. Many important accomplishments by individuals and collectives were accorded deserved appreciation in the form of high state distinctions awarded on the occasion of our state's jubilee.

Those who laid the founding stone deserve a special credit for the inception and growth of the first socialist state on German soil. Many of them could be seen a few days ago at the meeting of antifascist resistance fighters from the GDR, FRG, and West Berlin and at the meeting of fellow fighters from the period prior to the founding of our Republic. They have all spent their whole lives fighting and working for the happiness of the people, honoring the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, and Walter Ulbricht. As Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz said at the festive event, accompanied by strong applause, on this anniversary the gratitude of the citizens of our country is due above all to Erich Honecker, the courageous and unbending fighter against fascism and war, and his tireless and creative work at the top of the party and state leadership for building socialism, the well-being of the people, and for peace.

The ties of confidence linking the party, government, and people in our country became particularly clearly evident these days. These ties are firmer than ever before; they represent an immense force working for the peaceful and happy future of our people. This could also be experienced at the traditional torch parade, during which the FDJ, as generations before it, declared itself the fighting reserve of the party. Young people have clear prospects in our country. As builders of socialism, they take an active part in shaping their lives. They are, as Erich Honecker stressed, the hope and the future of the nation.

The parade of honor of the National People's Army in the Karl Marx Avenue impressively showed that the reliable defense of socialism is in good hands with our Armed Forces, which are linked in close comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. The defense of our socialist gains was and will always remain at the necessary level. Militarism and revanchism do not have the least chance. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of the GDR are inviolable. The political power of the workers and peasants cannot be upset by anything or anyone.

In the heart of Europe, at the borderline between socialism and capitalism and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, the GDR fulfills its internationalist responsibility as a reliable pillar of peace. It will live up to the hopes and expectations pinned on this state by the people of Europe 3 and 1/2 decades ago: that it may actively contribute to preventing the outbreak of another war on German soil. Many of the congratulations that our Republic received from abroad these days precisely emphasize its activities against the danger of a nuclear inferno and for permanently securing peace.

When the U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons appeared in Western Europe, the GDR called on everyone who sincerely wishes peace to step up, now more than ever, joint action and to take concrete steps to secure peace, irrespective of all the things that may divide us. The deployment of U.S. missiles must be stopped, the systems that have been already installed must be dismantled, and the situation existing prior to the stationing of the missiles must be restored so that fruitful talks can be conducted on ways of limiting and reducing armament.

Disarmament in the East and West, the freeze on and elimination of all arsenals of nuclear weapons, the return to the road of detente, and the assertion of peaceful coexistence, to which there is no acceptable alternative, that is what the GDR stands up for. Every step away from confrontation and closer to detente will be endorsed by the nations. Political dialogue is of no small importance for this. Realism and reason must win the upper hand for the international situation to improve, for the hotbeds of tension to be removed, and for making sure that no new ones emerge.

This is exactly the aim pursued by the constructive proposals put forward by the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the Warsaw Pact in their declarations of Prague and Moscow. The conclusion of a treaty on renouncing the use of military force and maintaining peaceful relations; an agreement on measures preventing the militarization of outer space; and the materializationof the Swedish proposal for the creation of a corridor in central Europe free of nuclear battlefield weapons, for which the GDR is ready to make its entire territory available, all this would have a highly positive impact on the international situation.

However, the determining circles of the United States and NATO accelerate the arms race, develop and produce ever new systems of weapons, and spend immense amounts of intensive armament. No one who thinks and acts responsibly and who has taken the lessons of history to heart can accept the fact that, through the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG, there arises the danger of a new war being unleashed from German territory. The Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG merely encourage those who declare the "permanence of the German Reich in the borders of 1937," lay revanchist claims to the territories of Poland, the CSSR, and the USSR, and prattle about the "open German question."

Yet history had long ago passed its judgement on this, as Erich Honecker emphasized. Nothing is open any longer. As a result of World War II and the postwar development, there arose the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG, which are integrated in different alliances. The nature of their relations can only be such as is internationally customary for sovereign, mutually independent, and equal states -- in keeping with the Basic Treaty, according to which each of the two states itself decides on its internal and external affairs. Safeguarding peace is and remains an issue that stands above everything else.

Erich Honecker reaffirmed the GDR's foreign political course when he said: "In accordance with the coordinated policy of the fraternal socialist countries, the GDR always works for securing the prospect of a life in peace for the nations of the world.

"It links this consistent policy of peace with the active support for and solidarity with all those fighting for their national and social liberation in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. In the socialist German state, the GDR, they will always have a reliable friend and fellow fighter."

The 35th anniversary of worker-and-peasant power in our country radiates energy and optimism. This will be one of the most successful years in our history. We possess a national economy comprising all essential branches of modern production. Even now we can see how science and technology will imprint even deeper marks on its future structure. In this way we will reach the higher degree of economic performance that is necessary to further enhance the strength of our socialist society, to improve people's lives, and to wage our struggle for peace.

In the center of our work will be the further implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. What matters is the further improvement of the good starting position for the preparation of the 11th party congress, which is already getting near our field of vision. As Erich Honecker said, we look into the future with optimism, convinced that we will succeed in mastering the coming, truly formidable tasks in the further construction of socialism and in making our contribution to securing peace. Our supreme guiding principle is, and will remain, to do everything for the well-being of the people.

SEW'S AHRENS HAILS ANNIVERSARY AT RALLY

AU101334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [5 October] the SEW paid tribute to the GDR's anniversary with a festive rally under the motto "35 years of the GDR - state of peace, state of socialism on German soil." Dietmar Ahrens, deputy chairman of the SEW, described the GDR's founding as a turning point in Europe's history. For the first time peace and the well-being of the people have found a strong state home on German soil, he said. "This also determines our communist relationship with the GDR," the speaker emphasized.

Constructiveness in its relations with the GDR is of vital importance for West Berlin and its inhabitants, he said. Strict compliance with the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin remains the basic prerequisite for sensible relations.

West Berlin citizens, he went on to say, who are just as much threatened by the U.S. missiles as the people in the GDR, are noting with deep satisfaction the serious endeavors of the GDR party and government to do everything necessary, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to check the aggressor. West Berlin is aware of the usefulness of the patient, consistent peace policy of the GDR and the Soviet Union. In the 35 years of its existence the GDR has made its weighty contribution to providing proof that socialism and peace are identical in nature, he stated. After the speech artists of the Berlin Ensemble presented a Brecht program.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU100932 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6-7 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] In a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and SED State Council chairman, Helmut Aris, president of the Association of Jewish Congregations in the GDR, personally congratulates Erich Honecker, and through him, all citizens of our Republic, on the 35th anniversary of the GDR.

The letter says among other things: "The small community of citizens of the Jewish religion who, having returned from the concentration camps and survived the darkest, dreadful years of fascism from 1933 to 1945, immediately and with all their hearts participated in building the GDR, which had primarily written humanism and peace on its banner." In the past 35 years, the Jewish citizens have led a life of full equal rights and complete freedom of religion. They have felt absolutely secure in the GDR. They know that in the GDR there is no fertile soil for any manifestations of fascism such as racism, anti-semitism and, of course, warmongering.

"Especially in times when world peace and the entire universe are most seriously threatened by the deployment of nuclear weapons in West Europe, we are using all our strength to ward off the dangers for mankind and to work for understanding among peoples and for peace," the letter stresses. On the occasion of the GDR's 35th anniversary, the Jewish citizens affirm that they will, as in the past, actively support their country, which is their homestead.

"Please accept my best wishes for good health, well-being, and creative energy for your high, responsible office," the letter says in conclusion.

KRENZ RECEIVES CAPE VERDE INTERIOR MINISTER

LD130446 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1824 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- The GDR's solidarity stance toward the people of the Cape Verde Islands was affirmed by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the SED Central Committee, in Berlin today. Krenz was speaking to First Commander Julio de Carvalho, member of the Political Commission of the National Council of the African Independence Party of Cape Verde and minister of the interior.

Egon Krenz emphasized that the GDR resolutely rejects all attempts at direct and indirect interference in the affairs of other countries by imperialist circles. The 35-year history of the GDR has confirmed that the reliably protected power of the people is the first condition for successful social progress.

During the talks, which focused on development of relations between the two states as well as international questions, Julio de Carvalho conveyed the fraternal greetings of Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the Republic, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Egon Krenz reciprocated on behalf of Erich Honecker.

SINDERMANN ATTENDS SPANISH EMBASSY PARTY

LD130517 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Berlin, 12 Oct (ADN) -- On the occasion of his country's national day, Manuel Gomez-Acebo de Igartua, the Spanish ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin today. Among those present were Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; and Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of area-controlled industry and foodstuffs industry. Also present were other personages of GDR social life, among them Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Accredited heads of diplomatic missions were also among the guests.

KRENZ, OTHERS AT FDJ CENTRAL COUNCIL EVENT

AU112149 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- About 80 years ago, at the beginning of October 1904, the first organizations of the German workers youth were founded. On this occasion a festive event took place in the FDJ Central Council building in Berlin on Tuesday [9 October]. At the friendly meeting the members of the socialist youth association cordially welcomed Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Central Committee members Wolfgang Herger, head of the Youth Affairs Department, Robert Menzel, and Paul Verner, member of the GDR State Council. Also welcomed were Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission, Klaus Martin, member of the Presidium and secretary of the central leadership of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR, and the daughters of Ernst Thaelmann and Wilhelm Pieck, Irma Gabel-Thaelmann and Eleonore Staimer. Other veterans of the revolutionary German workers movement and founders of the FDJ took their seats in the first row.

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, praised in his address the work of the German workers youth movement, organized for 8 decades, whose rich traditions are being continued in the commitment of the FDJ members, in deeds for the socialist homeland.

STOPH MEETS DEPARTING PDRY, RWANDAN ENVOYS

AU112140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for farewell visits Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb Salih, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], and Bonaventure Ubalijoro, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda.

BRIEFS

MERCHANT SHIPPING FIGURES -- Rostock, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Deputy Transport Minister Dr Heinz Rentner reports that the GDR fleet's tonnage productivity is 8 metric tons of freight per annum per capacity metric tons, which is considerably more than the international average of 5 metric tons. The vessels' performance per berth at 210,000 metric tons per annum exceeded the international level and spoke in favor of the intensive use of fixed capital assets. Today the GDR merchant fleet is composed of 173 ships with a capacity of 1.6 million metric tons and includes modern container and ro-ro vessels, one LPG tanker, and one special heavy cargo vessel. Another bulk freighter and a modern general-purpose cargo vessel were commissioned this year and the modernization of the fleet continues. [Excerpts] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0504 GMT 13 Oct 84 LD]

GDR'S RELATIONS WITH WEST VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

AU101515 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 7 Oct 84 p 3

[Unattributed article: "On the Boundary Between Two Worlds"]

[Excerpt] The deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles has worsened the position of Europe as a whole, but it has affected the GDR even more directly: It was in its neighborhood, on the territory of the other German state, that the missile deployment was started. For that reason some of the countermeasures also had to be carried out on its territory. However, as stated in the joint resolutions of the Warsaw Pact, efforts are being made in Berlin, too, to halt the intensification of tension and reverse the process in the direction of detente. Briefly summarized, here is the GDR's position in this respect: During its existence of 3 and 1/2 decades, it has always striven to ensure that not attempts to use armed force, but negotiations, are the method for resolving disputed issues between states. This is particularly emphasized today, when Europe has fallen into a very sensitive and dangerous state. The proposals of the socialist countries are suitable for serving as the basis of East-West dialogue, primarily for halting the arms race. It has been found in Berlin as well, on the basis of exchanges of views with many foreign leaders and delegations, that more weapons do not yield greater security, even according to more than a few Western politicians.

There is also another reason for the fact that the GDR has become a protagonist in the present tension: It is one of the targets of Western endeavors that would like to turn back the wheels of history, the postwar social and territorial changes. The socialist countries reject the allegation voiced primarily in the FRG that Germany exists and does so, indeed, within its 1937 borders, and that it must be restored sooner or later. [sentence as published] We support the GDR's demand that the FRG should recognize it as a truly completely independent and sovereign state, with every international legal consequence and requirement of this recognition. The GDR attaches great importance to maintaining, by ovserving the principles of complete sovereignty and nonintervention in each other's domestic affairs, a normal and good-neighborly relationship with the FRG.

The goal that a war should never again start from German soil indeed calls for maintaining such a relationship. The GDR agrees with the far-reaching conclusion that there is no rational alternative to peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems.

Prior to its 35th anniversary, the working people of the GDR have set for themselves the goal of making 1984 the most successful year of their existence. We sincerely wish them success in attaining this goal.

KADAR LEAVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

LD150951 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar has left for Paris. Our correspondent Julia Tardos reports from Ferihegy Airport:

[Tardos] In slightly overcast and very windy weather the special aircraft carrying Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, took off at 0940.

Janos Kadar has been invited by Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, to pay an official working visit to the French capital. Traveling with Janos Kadar on the aircraft are Gyula Horn, director of a Central Committee department; Janos Nagy, state secretary of the Foreign Ministry; Istvan Torok, state secretary of the Foreign Trade Ministry; and Laszlo Karvalics, deputy director of a Central Committee department [name and title as heard]. Ambassador Rezso Palotas will join the entourage in Paris.

So the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee has departed from Ferihegy Airport. He was seen off a few minutes ago by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister; Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee -- all three are members of the Politburo -- and several other leading Hungarian politicians. The temporary charge d'affaires of the French Republic in Budapest was also present.

USSR BEGINS INSTALLATION OF CRUISE MISSILES

LD140952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The Armed Forces of the USSR have started to install long-range maneuverable cruise missile systems. These weapons will be placed on strategic bombers and submarines. Not long ago they announced that successful testing of ground-based cruise missiles are also taking place. According to the Defense Ministry announcement, all these measures are equivalent in their size to the increasing danger which threatens the security of the USSR and the socialist countries from the United States.

In explanation, the Soviet statement recalls that the United States is deploying ground-based cruise missiles in Western Europe, installing cruise missiles in its strategic bombers and, since the middle of this year, in its ships and submarines. The announcement in Moscow at the same time recalls earlier warnings by the USSR that it will not allow the disruption of the existing military balance and that it would take the appropriate countermeasures.

JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS FRG 8-11 OCTOBER

LD130324 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja headed a delegation on a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany October 8-11, on the invitation of Federal Minister of Justice Dr Hans A. Engelhard. The two ministers reported on legislation in the two countries and timely issues of legal practice and jurisdiction. They reviewed the development of legal relations between the two countries and possibilities of extension.

Dr Imre Markoja visited Prof. Dr Gerd Pfeiffer, president of the Superior Federal Court, and Prof. Dr Wolfgang Zeidler, president of the Federal Constitutional Court. He also met Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel, president of the Parliamentary Party of the Social Democratic Party, who previously visited Hungary as minister of justice of the FRG.

Dr Imre Markoja invited Dr Hans A. Engelhard for a visit to Hungary.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS VISIT, MEET SZUROS, HORN

LD130321 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- Jacques Huntzinger, member of the administrative office of the French Socialist Party (PS) and party secretary for international affairs, visited Budapest October 11-12 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. He was accompanied by Jean-Christophe Romer, member of the Foreign Affairs Department.

The delegation held talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the CC, and Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head. At the cordial meeting they exchanged views about timely international issues, and reviewed the development of relations between the two parties and countries.

INTERNATIONAL POWER RESOURCES SEMINAR CONCLUDES

AU100912 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] An international seminar dealing with methods of safeguarding and utilizing natural power resources and with research results in this field concluded on Thursday 4 October, in Balatonszeplak. The 3-day conference summing up the experiences of countries with planned economies was organized at the rquest of the Hungarian Government by the CEMA international institute dealing with the economic problems of the socialist world order, the Moscow-based International Planning Center, and the Ministry of Industry. Participating in the seminar were experts dealing with these subjects from the CSSR, Hungary, the GDR, and the Soviet Union; experts from Vietnam, Afghanistan, Syria, and India were also present.

The lectures summed up the experiences of the socialist countries as part of a large-scale program which is being worked out at the request of the United Nations by the experts of the Soviet Union in cooperation with experts from the CEMA countries. The large-scale task started in March this year. The complete program will be handed over to the United Nations Environmental Program in July 1985.

COUNCIL DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT, HARVEST 11 OCT

LD121443 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 11 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Council of Ministers discussed the draft of the long-term area and settlement development scheme and decided to put it up for public debate. It called on social organizations to organize the debate and the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front to elaborate guidelines and promote organization.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the progress of the autumn harvest and ordered competent ministries and national agencies to promote -- if required with special measures - to create conditions necessary for a smooth harvest in the light of the fact that most jobs have to be done at the same time due to the weather.

GASPAR SPEAKS AT TU NATIONAL COUNCIL 5 OCTOBER

AU111050 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 6 Oct 84 p 3

[Report on speech by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, at the meeting of the National Council of Trade Unions held on Friday, 5 October, in Budapest: "The International Activity of the Hungarian Trade Unions."]

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, added a few words orally to the written report on the international activity of the Hungarian trade unions. As the written material points out, in the period covered by the report, the Hungarian trade union movement pursued wide-ranging, multifaceted, and lively international activities which, while they can be regarded as successful on the whole, were not free of the particular tensions and contradictions characteristic of the beginning of the eighties.

The results are mainly reflected in the fact that our cooperation with the trade unions of the socialist countries and with the struggling, progressive, class-conscious trade unions of the capitalist and developing countries has further developed and strengthened in both content and form. In spite of numerous obstructive factors and difficulties, we succeeded on the whole in maintaining and safeguarding our bilateral relations and cooperation with trade unions of different views at an earlier level. In certain cases we were even able to progress in this area. We made a genuine contribution to the increase in activity of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] and to the increase of its political influence.

The essential element of the results achieved under international conditions that were more strained than in the period before the congress -- and one that is therefore particularly valuable -- was the fact that the Hungarian trade unions pursued consistent and principled international activity which was extensively adjusted to domestic and international circumstances; it was flexible, based on the traditions and possibilities of the Hungarian trade union movement and synchronized with the trade unions of the socialist countries.

The content of our activity was basically determined by the fact that, in a period of deepening international political tensions, the order of importance of issues connected with protecting interests at an international level has changed, the emphasis has been redistributed, and the trends of trade union activity have changed. Although the trade unions cannot and will not give up their traditional function of protecting interests, their responsibility in regard to the solution of fundamental questions affecting all of mankind, first of all in representing and defending the most elementary human right, the right to life, has nevertheless increased. The trade unions have never had a desire to take over the role of the peace movements, but given their responsibility and opportunities, they are becoming increasingly active in safeguarding peace, in preserving the achievements of detente, and in favoring disarmament.

In accordance with the traditions developed in the past decades, the Hungarian trade unions paid special attention to the fostering and development of their multifaceted relations with the trade unions of the socialist countries. The bilateral and multilateral system of relations, the multilateral cooperation with the socialist countries' trade unions played an important part in our international activity, both in regard to content and quantity.

We regard as considerable progress the fact that the multilateral exchange of views between the socialist countries' trade union leaders, which has been required by many people, has become regular. At the consultations held so far important strategic issues that affect all of us have been discussed, such as the trade unions and peace, our position and tasks in the International Labor Organization [ILO], and our relations and initiatives toward international trade union groupings' different orientations.

In the period covered by the report, the Hungarian trade unions' relations with the trade unions of the developing world, most of which relations had already been developed, continued to strengthen on the whole, even if in a differentiated way. A qualitative and quantitative development took place primarily in the Asian and Latin American areas. Our relations with the trade unions of certain Arab countries -- due to the Middle East crisis and the different local conflicts -- have become relatively more erratic than previously, in certain cases even casual. We have also maintained the genuine multilateral relations we developed in the second half of the seventies with the trade unions of the countries of black Africa. The determining elements of the content of our relations have been the political, moral, and material solidarity, and our getting acquainted with each other's activity -- particularly with the experiences of the Hungarian trade unions.

In the period since the 24th congress, we have maintained and in certain cases even further developed our relations with the capitalist countries' trade unions of the same ideological position as us and with the class-struggling trade unions of different ideology. Our cooperation has mainly expanded with the member organizations of the WFTU but also with other progressive organizations not belonging to the world organization.

It can be regarded as a considerable achievement to have maintained our relations and an identical approach to our exchange of views and to several interest-protecting subjects, because at the same time as the mutual interests of trade unions active in different social systems have become more important, so the factors that confront us and separate us ideologically have also become stronger. The deterioration of the international situation and the Polish events had a negative influence mainly on our relations with the trade unions of the developed capitalist countries, above all our multilateral relations.

The Hungarian trade union movement has pursued active and genuine activity in the WFTU in accordance with the congress decisions. We have made a considerable contribution to the efforts to make the stand of the WFTU and its member organizations, above all the socialist countries' trade unions, more firm and concrete in the ILO. In the period covered by the report an outstandingly important event of the international trade union movement, the 10th trade union world congress, took place in Havana during February 1982. Hungarian trade unions actively contributed to the preparation and work of this congress.

The essential guideline of the Hungarian trade unions' international activity was the WFTU's action program aimed at the implementation of the decisions of the world congress, that it continues to be in the fundamental interest of the workers to avoid a thermonuclear catastrophe and ensure the limitation of armaments.

The ILO and its different forums represent an important area of our international activity. The particular structure of this organization -- the annual conferences, the governing body which holds meetings three times a year, and numerous committees and thematic consultations -- makes it possible for the representatives of trade unions of different orientation from all countries of the world to meet regularly, exchange views, and get closer to solving important political problems.

In the past period, the Hungarian trade unions have further promoted the ideals of solidarity between the working class and the trade unions, in accordance with their tradition. On numerous occasions they have expressed their political and moral solidarity, and they have endeavored, according to their possibilities and needs, to supply material aid to the fraternal organizations. In spite of well-known economic difficulties, they succeeded in fulfilling their obligation in this respect by a better evaluation of the needs, a more rational utilization of available resources, and a better considered evaluation of distribution. We supplied material primarily to certain trade unions of the developing world, first of all of Africa and Asia, most in need of support.

The experiences of the Hungarian trade unions prove that the trade unions of small countries, with a particular position in the international workers' movement, can also contribute to the development of favorable processes and to solving the problems of the international trade union movement with their patient, consistent, and principled activity. We must continue to fulfill our responsibilities in this respect in the future, too.

STUDY ON BUSINESS WORK PARTNERSHIPS REVIEWED

AU101224 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 5 Oct 84 p 5

[Erzsebet Toth article: "Business Work Partnership"]

[Text] What is behind the words "small enterprise"? Everybody using this expression means something different. Generally they agree that the small enterprises represent a challenge for the "first" economy.

Not long ago young sociologists prepared a study on small enterprises. The KISZ youth and public opinion research group questioned about 300 people at 5 enterprises in Budapest and 7 towns.

Elite

Their first surprising experience was that there are few young people in small ventures, especially in the enterprise business work partnerships. (There are a few more in the business work partnerships.) The explanation is also interesting: Only a limited circle of workers, the "elite," can get into the enterprise business work partnerships, and most workers belonging to this circle are over 30 years old.

The researchers asked: What prompted the participants to start the venture? The majority of the enterprise business work partnerships were created at the request of their own enterprises, and 75 percent of the business work partnerships placed the better utilization of the members' work potential in the forefront. And why had each individual become a member of the venture? Each group mentioned the hope for improving their material situation as the most important reason, then came the less restricted work activity and a form of organization better suited to their concepts. And what qualities do the members possess? The researchers listed a great capacity for work in the first place and flexibility in the last; according to the answers in the survey, however, flexibility, reliability, punctuality, and diligence were the most important, while public and political activity occupied the last two places.

The people in the survey agreed that the distribution of income in the small ventures was more just, work was more organized, and holding back performance was not characteristic of the activity. The majority did not agree with the concept that in the small ventures it was possible to earn much more with the same labor input, and that these ventures lured the highly skilled manpower away from other organizations. All agreed that the decisions in these small work units were made much more democratically.

Competition

How do they work? More than 40 percent of these ventures are supplied with orders by the enterprises; 25 percent get work through contacts and acquaintances; and only 1.5 percent get work through public tender and long-term contracts and offers. It also becomes clear from the answers that the enterprise business work partnerships, in particular, have no competition. For the time being, only a few enterprises entrust them with the production of goods in short supply or products which, in the enterprises' calculations, cannot be manufactured economically. However, in the case of such goods, the enterprise often calculates a three-to-fourfold profit, and this is paid for, after all, by the purchasing public....

One of the summarizing conclusions of the public opinion researchers is that half of the members of the business work partnerships and 80 percent of the members of the enterprise business work partnerships do not possess entrepreneurial attitudes. Why is this so? The Labor Affairs Research Institute has been studying this for 3 years, and the conclusion is that many enterprises eliminated overtime (partly because of the need to pay taxes on this), and in its place enterprise business work partnerships were created almost overnight, with high hourly wages. What is slightly strange, however, is that many ventures do not prepare accounts on how economically these business work partnerships are operating. They do not even know how much their product is worth, how much expenses are, how much income is. It is true that keeping an account of all these things requires overcomplex administrative activity: This is the claim with which the enterprises defend themselves. They consider as much more important the fact that in this way they compensate for the manpower shortage, and that average wages in these small organizations do not exceed the acceptable level of 5,000 forints per months per member. (At present, 3 percent of all the enterprise business work partnerships earn more than 5,000 forints per month.)

Opportunities

The author of the study published in the latest edition of THE ECONOMY referring to this subject was searching for an answer to the question of why the industrial enterprises were originally reluctant to accept the small ventures. (In 1983, when the enterprise business work partnership became the most general form of small ventures in the entire country, such work partnerships had been created at only 200 -- 18 percent -- of the 1,600 units pursing economic activity in the socialist industry.) The reasons for the clear reluctance from the beginning -- no matter how strange this may be -- can be explained by the fear of ventures, of competition, lack of interest in manufacturing goods in short supply and, not least, by the fact that the large enterprises want to protect the developed hierarchy, and with it the clear relations of existing subordination and authority.

How to continue? The majority of the proposals are not of an economic but of a social character: They contain, in different formulations, elements which equally cover the need to create and increase publicity as well as opportunities. They are formulated in different ways. For instance, the author notes that the enterprise should announce the necessary extra work at an open public tender in which any number of work brigades, in occasional or steadily organized groups, can take part. The announcement of the task and the undertaking price should be detailed and democratic; this opens up ways for the community to be able to supervise the agreement's correctness. Then there may be fewer arguments and the genuine profit will be bigger, both on the small and the large scale.

PROFITEERING TRADE PRACTICES ON INCREASE

AU101444 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 5 October on page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Kornelia Dolecsko, entitled "Every Fourth One; Experiences of Price Checks" on results of investigations at stores by volunteer trade union "social supervisors" showing that "defrauding of customers is becoming more and more frequent" in Budapest. The arsenal of defrauders includes "overcharging, inaccurate weighing, omission of price stickers and price lists, manipulation of scales to display a greater weight, and a proliferation of products in short supply and concealed commodities."

Dolecsko bases her article on the "latest report" of supervisors, which showed that "some anomaly existed at one out of every four stores." In private trade "more than one-third of those checked could not produce a bill of purchase for the goods they offered for sale, so that no one knows what profit rate their prices include," says Dolecsko. Private tradesmen "sell their regularly purchased goods at variance with the official guiding profit rate -- 5-10 percent more expensively. This applies to products in short supply, such as paper hankerchiefs, building materials, and spare parts for cars." The "deterrent force" of penalties for profiteering is "doubtful," she notes, because the district price authorities' appraisal of cases is "subjective" and "arriving at a ruling usually takes as long as 5-6 months." Dolecsko compares at length building material and fruit and vegetable prices, which increase considerably as the goods travel from factories and producers, frequently through private tradesmen -- who can obtain them through bribery without waiting their turn on a waiting list -- to customers. Some notes that the conclusion of the checks is that "the situation has deteriorated in comparison with past years" and urges measures by the National Material and Price Control Board to remedy it.

FOOD INDUSTRY WORKERS' SALARY RAISE ASSESSED

LD150740 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 14 Oct 84

[(?Janos Szivaczky) commentary]

[Text] Workers in the food trade industry have at least secured a part solution to a fairly long-standing problem. Comparing their work and salary with that of other employees, shop assistants had felt their lower income was not justified. The issue was taken by their own trade union to the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and the council argued their case with the authorities. The outcome was an average raise of 10 percent in the income of 85,000 sales clerks, starting from 1 July. The general raise is financed by central sources and decided in every individual case with the help of the shop stewards. Underpayment is only one of the major problems of the food trade industry. A high rate of labor shortage is another one of the burdens. In Hungary at present about 500,000 people are engaged in trade, but there are at least 10,000 vacant places to fill. The heaviest labor shortage is registered in food trade. Apart from the already mentioned modest incomes, here the working conditions are harder, the work itself is more tiring, and the working schedule is quite often unfavorable, with sometimes having to work on Saturdays. Duties like filling up the empty shelves often require quite a bit of strength. Special machines try to facilitate this, but in the old warehouses where the aisles are so narrow these cannot be put to use. This affects not only the 360,000 women working in the industry. No wonder a lot of these people turn their back on the job. [Words indistinct] show that last year there was a turnover of 50 percent of the workers in the wholesale trade and 36 percent of those in the retail trade. At present 60 food stores in Budapest are closed due to labor shortage, while several others in small villages are also forced to pull down the shutters.

In short, this was the picture the government got from the trade unions, urging it to find some kind of a solution to solve the salary problem. Basically, these were raised and differentiated. This had to be done because shop assistants, beside their basic wage, get the rest of their salary based on the turnover which gives a smaller sum in a small town shop than in a store located in the capital. The size of this sum can amount to as much as an extra 40 percent on the basic wage.

A similar but less significant wage increase took place two years ago in December 1982. At that time, though, the small country shops were left out and this, of course, created tensions between the workers. The new wage adjustment is to ease this tension along with solving the problem of shop assistants working in much frequented stores who (?are getting) more money for doing more work. For this purpose a special amount is reserved from the main sum. The outcome was a raise in wages that in some cases exceeded 15 percent.

SELLING OF LOSS-PRODUCING LAMP FACTORY VIEWED

AU111132 [Editorial Report] Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 9 October on page 5 carries a 1,600-word article by Tibor Franka entitled: "They Produced Losses -- Lamp Factory Sold -- They Were Able To Assert the Determining Viewpoints"

Introducing his article, the author mentions the decision of the Tungsram Ltd managers to sell the spare-parts-producing plant in Pecs which had been operating at a loss for years. He then quotes the general manager's words at the meeting with the workers announcing the sale that "the product manufactured at the factory is no longer in demand on the markets," and the attempts to manufacture other products had not been successful; therefore "we had to make the decision to sell the electronics plant in Pecs by 31 December. We have, of course, seen to it that you will continue to have suitable work."

Franka quotes the financial data supplied by the head of the financial department, according to which "they have made investments totaling 50 million forints till 1984, of which 35 million was financed by credit." However, 2 years ago it became clear that the products were no longer in demand, and after attempts with plastic material production, renting out buildings, and reduction of personnel, they had no other option but to sell out.

Franka continues by quoting the general manager as saying that "the plant was purchased by three cooperatives, and the main consideration was that the majority of the collective should remain together with similar wage conditions." Next to be quoted is Istvan Javori, the factory's manager, who said that "our personnel force has been reduced by 50 members in the course of the purchase. Of the current 320 workers we can give alternative employment immediately to 260. We will do our best to take care of everybody suitably."

Following his report on the meeting, Franka reports his talks with several people involved. He mentions that the majority of skilled women workers are going to stay, with basic wages guaranteed for the period of retraining to produce uppers for children's shoes. Franka also notes that the selling committee "chose the buyers on the basis of correct points of view," taking into consideration the profile of the plant's installations and workers' training, and that "they did not want to make a profit on the sale but only to pay back the 35 million forints received in credit. They had spent 50 million up till now, he says, and will get 35-40 million forints for the plant.

Franka concludes by mentioning what the buyers are to gain from the purchase -- mainly installations and manpower -- as well as buildings. He quotes the manager as saying that "what happened well reflects the change in economic outlook underway nowadays," namely that "in the past the aim was to settle heavy industry in the provincial towns and make it as big as possible because the general trend was that the bigger the factory, the more profitable it was. Today, due to the new market realities, the small factories have become competitive."

COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU121006 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] The Council of Ministers has appointed Peter Kovari deputy minister of foreign affairs.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION EXPERTS VISIT SWEDEN

LD131207 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Budapest, October 12 (MTI) -- State Secretary Lajos Papp, president of the Council Office of the Council of Ministers, headed a delegation to Sweden October 8-12. Hungarian public administration experts were invited by Bo Holmberg, Swedish minister of public administration, and were familiarized with the organization and activity of Swedish public administration. The Hungarian delegation held talks with county and city leaders on management of self-governments, the relation between the local and county governorships, and the information system of administration, and met Hans Gustafsson, Swedish minister of housing. The Hungarian delegation returned to Budapest Friday.

TWO MEN HELD FOR FRAUD OF COOPERATIVES

LD130314 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The economic crime unit of the Budapest police force is investigating a case of fraud involving 17 million forints. The investigation has revealed that (Andras Sarosi), a 36-year-old resident of Godollo [near Budapest] and (Jozsef Gornagy), a 48-year-old resident of Budapest, made contracts for the breeding of the same pigs and cattle with several cooperatives.

They collected 17 million forints this way; they did not invest this sum in animal breeding but used it for other purposes. As their animal stock was contracted several times over, a number of cooperative officials had to be bribed with sums ranging from 30,000 to 500,00 forints. (Sarosi) and (Gornagy) are being kept in preliminary detention while the investigation continues.

USSR ANNOUNCES DEPLOYMENT OF CRUISE MISSILES

LD132131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry has announced that it has started the deployment of long-range cruise missiles on strategic bombers and submarines. These measures correspond in scale to the growing U.S. threat to the security of the land of the soviets and other socialist countries.

NATO GROUP PREOCCUPIED WITH MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD131425 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] A 2-day session of the NATO nuclear planning group ended yesterday. Zdzislaw Stankiewicz comments.

[Stankiewicz] Even before the present session began, West European commentators were stating that, I quote, no decisions regarding any possible reductions or increases in the Western nuclear arsenal are expected. Indeed, the forecasts made no mistake. It could hardly have been expected that the number of Pershing and cruise missiles envisaged for deployment on our continent would be reduced. Increases? As nuclear planning experts themselves note, there is no particular need for these, because those that are now in place and of which there will be more are sufficient to reduce the whole of Europe to ashes.

The defense ministers from the countries belonging to the NATO were preoccupied with another issue -- speeding up the deployment of the lethal weapons, since the still underarmed West is still threatened in a monstrous way by Soviet SS-20 missiles. During the 2-day session at the Italian health resort of Stresa, everybody was scaring everybody else with this Soviet threat, totally foregetting the fact that the forest of missiles rising in Europe result from a NATO initiative. Allegedly, although this data is probably already out of date, according to the current levels, there are at least 45 Pershing II's on FRG territory and 32 cruise missiles in Italy and in England. A total of 109 new American missiles are targeted on cities and facilities on the territories of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw pact states.

All missiles are in a state of so-called operational readiness.

As a result of decisions made yesterday in Stresa, the rate of installation of Pershing and cruise missiles will increase significantly. According to information provided by one who is after all an authoritative figure, General (James Firthy), deputy head of weapon systems at the American Armed Forces Research and Development Office, this year the West European nuclear arsenal will increase by one Pershing a week. The assessment made yesterday by a deputy press department director at the Soviet Foreign Affairs Ministry, that the session of the NATO nuclear planning group has again shown the contradictions between Washington's real doings and statements saturated with concern for peace by some representatives of the American Government, is therefore pertinent. The speed of the arms race has seriously increased.

We do not know what the weather was like day before yesterday and on Friday [11 and 12 October] at the Italian spa of Stresa, where the NATO defense ministers conferred. However, it is certain that dark clouds which are evidently harmful to the improvement of the political climate not just on our continent have spread over Europe from there.

REPORTAGE ON 2 OCT URBAN NEWS CONFERENCE

Domestic, Foreign Issues Raised

LD022026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] We are now broadcasting a report on the Jerzy Urban's meeting with foreign journalists. The conference started with the question: Why did the previously announced meeting between the primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, and the premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, not take place. Here is the answer:

[Begin Urban recording] We have here a rather strange phenomenon, notably that the Western correspondents themselves fix the dates for meetings between the premier and the primate. They later cancel the meeting, announced by themselves, and turn the fact that they did not take place into a sensation. This is a game kids play. Meetings between the premier and primate, generally speaking, are not something extraordinary. This is a form that by now is stabilized. The next meeting should take place soon. Every meeting has to be thoroughly prepared so that it can be useful and serve the good of the state and the community.

The state-church dialogue continues: Recall the meeting of the joint commission of representatives of the government and the Episcopate held on 17 September. The subjects discussed included progress in the stabilization of the social and moral situation in the country and in the process of national accord. The results of the next meeting between the premier and the primate will be enhanced by determined efforts to eliminate abuse of some religious gatherings and of places of cult used for purposes not related to religion. [end recording]

The government spokesman was then asked whether he meant the recent pilgrimage to Czestockowa, attended by former members of Solidarity.

[Begin Urban recording] All I know is that citizen Lech Walesa became an honorary monk, and that in this connection festivities were held which accompanied this momentous event. On the other hand, the Western mass media depicted this event as a form of a meaningful political congress. Since journalists do not always tell the truth therefore I do not know if this is really true. Should unlawful, political aspects of the Jasna Gora festivities -- with Walesa's participation -- come to light, the appropriate measures will be taken. Whether a political congress of Walesa's friends really took place at Jasna Gora is best learned by asking the hosts, the Pauline fathers. [end recording]

The question about an expected exchange of ambassadors between Poland and the United States was asked at several previous conferences. The same question was asked again today.

[Begin Urban recording] The factual shape of relations is of decisive importance, not formal relations. Our relations with the United States are bad, decidedly bad. They must be altered so that the protocol standing of relations can be upgraded. An article in TRYBUNA LUDU, expressing the official stand on Polish-American relations, was, for unknown reasons, erroneously read as a signal to raise diplomatic relations. It seems that American readers of the text did not understand the Polish language. We are ready to exchange ambassadors immediately after the American restrictions and the hostility demonstrated in various forms by Washington toward the Polish State are ended. This has been our attitude for 2 years.

Memory of the last U.S. ambassador is also not encouraging. On 13 October 1982, while accredited in Warsaw, Meehan gave an interview for American television and announced that in Poland there would soon be a fight against the Polish Government. It is not in accordance with the rules for an ambassador of a foreign country to announce a struggle against the government. [end recording]

During the conference, Jerzy Urban also said that the policy of isolating Poland from the international arena is ending in a fiasco. This can be demonstrated by the announced visits to our country by representatives of several West European governments. It is expected that Poland will be visited by the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreou; FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs Leopold Gratz; and head of Italian diplomacy Giulio Andreotti. To conclude I would like to present the statement of the government spokesman concerning the fund for agriculture.

[Begin Urban recording] Another step was made toward cooperation connected with the statute of the fund. The statement of will by the organizers of the fund, known as a foundation act, shows a certain departure from the form agreed in the draft statute. Also, new problems have appeared connected with certain financial questions. The future fund, in accordance with the act of parliament, would be released from gift tax. On the other hand the government must examine what and which other revenue and duty reductions should be taken into consideration from the point of view of the law and existing precedences. For example, it concerns turnover tax and other taxes. Any decisions made must take into consideration whether profits will be earmarked for statute objectives of the fund or for some other objectives.

It is also necessary to examine the question of possible custom duty relief, as there probably could be different treatment of, for example, the introduction of agricultural machinery and equipment and the import of automobiles or furniture.

I also wish to say something else on the fund issue concerning the makers of the restrictions directed against the Polish State and those governments which actively or quietly approved the American restrictions. Some of these governments, by small charitable gifts for the Agricultural Fund, would like to change dislike for them by Polish society, the society which, because of these governments, suffered losses and harm. For instance, the losses resulting from restrictions that occurred in Polish agriculture. The scale of these small gifts for the Agricultural Fund is like comparing an elephant to a fly. The governments which intend to earmark a few million or a million dollars for the Agricultural Fund must not think that anyone in Poland will consider them as benefactors or forget the enormous losses, which were caused deliberately, at the expense of our economy and the standard of living of each Polish family. [end recording]

More on Issues Discussed

AU101245 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Oct 84 p 4

["Transcript" of the 2 October Warsaw press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban for foreign and domestic journalists]

[Excerpts] Daniel Fischer, LOS ANGELES TIMES: The Supreme Courts of Poland and Mongolia signed a protocol on 10 September. Could you tell us the meaning of this protocol? Could it be that it concerns the possibility that Mongolia might receive the people banished from Poland?

Urban: This protocol provides for judicial cooperation and exchanges of experience. I have nothing to say about the project to eventually introduce a new punishment into the Polish Penal Code.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Miskiewicz, minister of higher education, recently said that there would be another review of all academic teachers to verify their moral profile. Does moral mean political?

Urban: Let us discuss three separate issues. First, reviews of academic teachers are carried out periodically in line with standing criteria. Second, Minister Miskiewicz spoke of two separate issues connected with the present personnel policy in university-type schools. He spoke of the law on higher education, which obligates academic teachers to train young people in the spirit of socialism, and announced that this duty, which some academic teachers continue to pooh-pooh, will be enforced. This is one side of the issue in question.

The second question that concerns personnel and that Minister Miskiewicz mentioned in his interview is connected with the rotation of academics. He said that in our university-type schools there are too many assistance professors who are not independent scientific workers, who have stayed put in this stage of their careers, who have occupied their positions for many years, and who have been unable to obtain higher degrees, hindering new, young, and talented scientists from becoming assistant professors because of blocked vacancies. Minister Miskiewicz announced that in line with the laws governing the lives of university-type schools, strong action will be taken to see that the lifelong assistant professors take up other positions within these schools or leave them, thus making place for young people who will in all probability be better scientists than those who have failed to fulfill their promise for so many years. These are the three planes of the issue.

Hiroyasu Yamazaki, KYODO Japanese press agency: Minister, how do you evaluate the recent visit to Poland by Japanese parliamentarians?

Urban: It was one of those visits that demonstrate that the plans for politically isolating Poland are unsuccessful. Similar visits will now become more frequent. All our dailies today report some important coming visits. In their talks with us the Japanese deputies showed their full sympathy for us and understanding for the problems we are solving. These talks were most conducive to developing Polish-Japanese relations.

The chairman of the Japanese delegation said this to RZECZPOSPOLITA: "We have found that the Polish Government continues to independently and democratically implement the policy of normalizing domestic relations. This is the only road that will normalize and stabilize the situation in Poland. We intend to tell this to our parliament and people." We have noted with attention this view expressed by a prominent Japanese politician representing a coalition delegation of the Japanese parliament.

Editor Lopuszanski [not further identified]: Minister, the passport law was amended last March. Is it possible to evaluate the performance of the new system of passport issuance and Polish citizens' trips abroad?

Urban: Today I have had so many questions from the Polish journalists that I do not know whether I should answer them in a manner that appeals to the Polish public or in a manner that appeals to the Western public. Let me answer them in both tenors. The Polish public is interested in the fact that the protracted procedures by which passports are issued have been decidedly criticized. These procedures were especially protracted in some cities. I have said "were," because the peak season is not over. We regard our citizens' criticism as correct and agree that the difficulties encountered by them were in conflict with the passport law. However, these difficulties were not in any way intentional, they were simply caused by staff and premises difficulties. The Ministry of Internal Affairs has recruited additional staffs and city mayors have obtained additional premises. On the strength of this the passport service has promised that the issuance of passports will be much more efficient during the next peak season.

As for the Western journalists, they are interested in knowing how far it is possible to travel from Poland. The new passport law has liberalized travel conditions. Last year 81 percent of the people applying for passports had their applications granted and some 19 percent of them had their applications refused. In the first 8 months of this year 96.5 percent of applications for travel to the West were granted, which means that the new passport law has greatly accelerated and eased the process of passport issuance.

Insofar as the issuance of visas is concerned, most Western countries are increasingly more rigorous and reluctant in issuing entry visas to our citizens. If I remember correctly, the United States now refuses visas to some 40 percent of the applicants. In connection with the CSCE, the West has accused us of refusing to follow a policy of open doors for our citizens and has glorified the freedom of travel. I wish to state that Poland is much closer to the ideal of free travel than those countries are who have made a cult out of such travel and regard it as the cruz of human rights, but who refuse visas to applicants for various reasons, reasons that are justified by internal policies, of course.

URBAN DENOUNCES RFE BROADCAST AS 'A LIE'

LD091947 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Report by Marek Kassa]

[Text] We are now broadcasting a report on today's meeting by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban with foreign correspondents:

At the start of the conference the government press spokesman asked to speak because he wished to comment on a recent program of Radio Free Europe [RFE].

[Begin Urban recording] This is an excerpt of a program broadcast by RFE on 29 September: TYGODNIK MAZOWSZE quotes a report from Gdansk Solidarity on the unexpected visit by General Jaruzelski to the Markron one-family unit housing construction factory. This visit was presented as a surprise visit by the Polish mass media because, in fact, as we read in the report everything started with a phone call from the head of the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers to the local authorities saying Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an unexpected visit to Lower Silesia and his route will pass through Siemianowice. The freshly dug ditches, ready for electric cables, were filled; a square was paved over; and a colonel with a measuring stick even arrived at the works and ordered all sorts of shacks, outhouses, and kiosks moved so that they would be in line, because the general likes order. As for the workers, personnel files were examined and they were all divided into three groups and issued with passes colored green, blue, or red.

The greens were permitted to be where the general was to be, the blues everywhere else, and the reds were to be under close supervision in a room allocated for this purpose. New working clothes were brought in for the greens, who were then ordered to dirty them up a bit. There was some trouble with the welcome because the female workers at the Makron works did not feel like playing out a comedy in front of the cameras. Some of the female clerks were therefore dressed up as workers. A debate went on for about an hour on whether they were to have clean hands -- because the premier general is a gentleman and likes to kiss ladies' hands -- or whether for the sake of greater authenticity they should have their little hands slightly dirty. When the premier general and his entourage entered a department the machines were set in motion and work was busily going on, and the workers -- as instructed earlier -- simulated great interest and highest possible productivity for the show.

It was also planned that the general was to have a conversation with the activists, but as it happens there are no activists in the Makron factory. But what is ingenuity for? Activists were transported from two other factories and thus the meeting could take place. End of quote.

Every word of this text is a lie. The press did not report such a visit, because such a visit did not take place. General Wojciech Jaruzelski has never been in Siemianowice, let alone Warsaw, and even the voivodship authorities said that no voidvodship official has visited this workplace.

The method of making that kind of propaganda is such that the source of information is carefully blurred: Radio Free Europe quotes some Warsaw underground paper, which quotes Gdansk Solidarity on a matter concerning Upper Silesia. All this escapes the listener's attention; he is only thrilled by the facts of this comedy played prior to an alleged visit by General Jaruzelski.

In connection with that, I would like to add a few words of comment. First, as far as visits by General Jaruzelski are concerned, some of them are planned and announced in advance because they are connected with events prepared in advance. In most cases visits are not planned. General Wojciech Jaruzelski visited several dozen work enterprises, schools, shops, villages, and various institutions unannounced. And if anyone has any doubts concerning the character of those visits, one can follow up these visits and find out on the spot whether they were surprising or not.

Against this background, I would like to say that the underground sources, used not only by free Europe but also by a considerable number -- if not the majority -- of Western correspondents, are deceitful sources. Whoever is using those sources is fully aware of the great probability that he may be reporting a lie. That is the way we should treat reports by Western correspondents which are based on underground sources.

Now, concerning Radio Free Europe. Radio Free Europe is financed by the U.S. Government, and government departments give precise instructions for Radio Free Europe programs. This is not a braodcasting station which, for example, simply presents views different from those of Polish radio; it is an institution of aggressive subversion. As was recently described in a TRYBUNA LUDU article on Polish-American relations, such subversion is used during a war for life and death, where words are weapons with which to strike the enemy.

In view of such nature of Radio Free Europe, Poland considers the matter of Radio Free Europe programs to be an integral component of Polish-American relations. We recognize that without halting the propaganda aggression against Poland, it is not possible to acknowledge Polish-American mutual relations as normal and proper. [end recording]

Later on in the conference, the spokesman said the Polish Government takes a similar position with regard to the Voice of America broadcasting station.

Jerzy Urban also reported today that the Commission for Administration of Trade Union Property has submitted a claim before the civil division of the Wroclaw Voivodship Court against Jozef Pinior and Piotr Bednarz for the return of Z80 million. The claim is submitted on the grounds that both the aforementioned, as members of the leadership of the former administration of Solidarity region, withdrew the sum of Z80 million from the fifth branch of the National Bank of Poland in Wroclaw, and following the introduction of martial law, and contrary to the regulations concerning the property of former trade unions, they unlawfully retained that amount at their disposal and have not returned it.

Minister Urban also reported that by yesterday, availing themselves of the amnesty, 254 persons previously acting to the detriment of the state have come out into the open.

More detailed reports on today's conference will be carried by the press.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES BULGARIA'S YORDANOV 13 OCT

LD131508 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 13 -- The PUWP CC First Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski today received visiting candidate member of the Political Bureau of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, Bulgaria's Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Committee for Culture Georgi Yordanov.

The talk, which focused on the socio-political and cultural lives of both nations, pointed out the importance of multilateral cultural exchange and cooperation.

The sides expressed the wish for further development of relations and contacts facilitating closer friendship between Poland and Bulgaria. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere.

PRON VOIVODSHIP CHAIRMEN DISCUSS MOVEMENT'S GOALS

AU111413 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The Integration of Citizens and Social Dialogue"]

[Text] During the country's present sociopolitical situation the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] is the leading topic of a 3-day seminar of chairmen of PRON voivodship councils which started in Warsaw on 8 October, with the participation of members of the National Council's Executive Committee and representatives from national bodies and social organizations. The purpose of the meeting is to analyze the movement's achievements and the phenomena accompanying the work of its bodies, and formulate conclusions as to further activity by PRON.

Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council, said that one must not forget about the most important matters while dealing with the subject of the seminar. One of these matters is the struggle for peace. One must remember that world peace begins with peace and love between ordinary people, often between people near to us. That is why it is so important in our work to remove the phenomena that cause various kinds of friction. The more authentic the members are that our movement receives, the more that can be done in this direction.

Jozef Czyrek, deputy chairman of the PRON National Council, presented the country's sociopolitical situation. He said that the effects especially to the production sphere, which has displayed a growth trend in recent months, even above the planned level. However, this does not mean we have overcome all economic problems. There is still a lack of satisfactory economic equilibrium, we note an undesirable rise in wages, and unfavorable trends are continuing in foreign trade, caused, among other things, by the restrictions applied against Poland. Generally, however, the country's economic situation is improving. All this is creating real conditions for creating a further 5-year plan this year, which will be a plan for Poland's economic development.

Political changes are more evident than economic changes. The party has strengthened its ideological unity and organizational efficiency, and is fulfilling its leadership role better and better. One can say the same about the allied parties. The socialist state's strengthening trend has been proved by such events as the people's council elections and the amnesty. Right now, PRON is facing the great task of the Sejm elections. The movement's entire effort must be concentrated on activities that will integrate the citizens around the building of a socialist society while preserving the existing differences in world outlook.

Jerzy Jaskiernia, PRON National Council general secretary, commenced his speech on the movement's achievements and activity prospects with the following question: Has the idea for which the movement was created been fulfilled? Such a question is justified by the voices that are sometimes heard saying that PRON has already done what it had to do and is now redundant. In the meantime, he said, the idea of PRON is stable. This is not only because PRON occupies a permanent position in the state structure, but primarily because there is a constant need to overcome social divisions and encourage initiatives.

However, the movement is faced with many problems. These include a not always satisfactory effectiveness of activity and insufficient energy by organizations that have joined the movement. There is a shortage of primary-level PRON bodies. All this outlines the goals for the movement's activity both in the near and distant future. One of the most important of these goals is to constantly improve the platforms of social dialogue.

Our movement, J. Jaskiernia stressed toward the end, has gained many valuable people. Their presence inside PRON gives rise to hopes for society that departure from dialogue and accord will be impossible, regardless of the given institutional guarantees.

The barriers and opportunities for national accord were discussed by Professor Mariusz Gulczynski, chairman of the PRON National Council's Commission for Social Dialogue, Accord, and Consultations.

Some of the problems touched upon in the speeches were reflected in the discussion that started. The seminar will continue on 9 and 10 October.

JARUZELSKI, SOVIET GUEST ATTEND ARMY FETE 11 OCT

LD121236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The playing of the national anthem has inaugurated the ceremonial concert marking the 41st anniversary of the Polish People's Army held in the Warsaw Culture and Science Palace in the presence of Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of the highest authorities.

Also present is a delegation of the Soviet Northern Group of Forces, officers, soldiers of the Polish People's Army, veterans, the young, and inhabitants of the capital.

Speaking during the official part of the ceremony, the Vice Minister of National Defense General Antoni Jasinski said: The Polish social left wing has drawn all the necessary lessons from the experiences of the past. The alliance with the Soviet Union, the brotherhood of arms with its powerful Army, is recognized as a condition for the successful implementation of its concept. This strategy has materialized in the glorious combat path of the Polish people's soldier, starting with the Lenino battle and ending with the Berlin victory.

But the Poles were fighting under the slogan: "For your freedom and ours" at all fronts of the Second World War. Therefore we pay the necessary tribute to the combat toil of all those fighting for Poland at home and outside its borders.

Next to take the floor was the representative of the Soviet Northern Group of Forces, Major General Igor Titov, who recalled the history of the forming of the first Polish infantry division named after Tadeusz Kosciusz ko in the Soviet Union, its battles, and above all, the first fight against the fascist invader at Linino. The Polish Army was born on Soviet soil and in Belorussia, a true people's army, a loyal and reliable friend of the Soviet Armed Forces. This friendship and cooperation has been sustained by the soldiers of our Armies on the fields of battle during the liberation of the land of the Soviets and Poland, in the course of the victorious conclusion of the war on the territory of fascist Germany. Thesoldiers of the Polish Army were the only ones among our allies who were honored with participation in the historic Victory Parade in Moscow, said Titov. The ceremonial concert is still in progress.

NATIONWIDE TRADE UNION MEETING SET FOR 24 NOV

LD121749 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 12 -- A nationwide meeting of trade unions in Poland will be held in Bytom on November 24, 1984, it was said at a news conference here today. Participants in a meeting of a group initiating the setting up of a Nationwide Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ), held on October 11, sized up draft documents laying down the procedure and principles of setting up the OPZZ, prepared by problem commissions of the group, it was said at the conference.

The debaters had adopted drafts of such documents as, "the OPZZ objectives, principles and structure", the principles for appointing representatives to the OPZZ, electing members of OPZZ organs and the OPZZ regulations, and to submit them for discussion within trade union organizations.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS AID FOR SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

LD122226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The National Committee of the People's Aid for Schools Action has met for its first session at the Royal Castle in Warsaw. Wojciech Jaruzelski is taking part in the meeting. The idea of public aid to schools was put forward by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. An appeal by the PRON National Council met with public understanding, which is demonstrated by initiatives being undertaken. Funds for new education facilities are being collected, and expansion of existing schools and help with constructing new buildings are being declared.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ACTIVITY VIEWED

AU111058 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 84 p 3

[Report signed "E.K.": "Friendship Has Many Names'"]

[Excerpts] In our case, friendship has at least 16,155 names, for that is the number of school circles of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR] currently active in our country.

They bring together more than 1,200,000 scholars in elementary and postelementary schools on the basis of individual and voluntary membership. These scholars comprise about 40 percent of the society's total membership.

This is therefore a considerable force marked by a recent growth trend, as the number of participants in national events organized by the TPPR for schoolchildren shows: the Olympiad of the Russian Language -- 28,000 participants in 1983 and 32,000 in 1984; the Russian Language Contest -- 30,000 participants in 1983 and 50,000 in 1984; the Russian and Soviet Party and Prose Recital Competition -- over 10,000 participants; and the art competition "Friendship -- Brotherhood -- Cooperation" -- 20,000 participants.

Of course, the fact that the TPPR is the organizer of these competitions may be of no significance to the scholars taking part in them. However, those working inside TPPR circles know that they have joined an organization that is decidedly political, whose aim is to consolidate Polish-Soviet friendship. The fact that there are so many circles that they include some that were disbanded in 1980 and 1981 and later reformed, and the fact that completely new circles are emerging in schools where no TPPR student circle previously existed reflect in a certain way the progressing normalization in the country and the growing awarness that friendship and cooperation with the USSR should be regarded as a matter of vital importance to our state.

This is also the achievement of TPPR activists, especially of those with many years standing who are deeply involved in propagating knowledge about the Soviet Union, about its culture and scientific-technological achievements, about the life of Soviet citizens, and about the Soviet Union's peaceful politics.

The TPPR's main board stresses the huge achievements of the educational authorities, who have been regarding the society as an important ally in education. The contents of the resolution of the TPPR main board plenum in March 1983 and the tasks stemming from it have been widely publicized among educational staff during teachers conferences organized by educational inspectorates.

However, membership alone is not enough. There are, of course, school circles whose activity is often limited to organizing ceremonies at the appropriate time or making appeals, but there are also those which conduct broad and various work -- cultural events, exhibitions, tourist marches along routes connected with Polish-Soviet comradeship-in-arms, evenings in front of a samovar, not to mention geographic, scientific, philatelic, pen clubs, and discussion clubs dealing with the history of Polish-Soviet relations.

Does this mean that the situation inside TPPR school circles is excellent? Not at all. The fact that the situation is better does not mean it is very good. Although there is a circle inside almost every single elementary school, there are still so-called white blotches in postelementary schools, especially in colleges of general education and colleges attached to factories. Circles work in an interesting way whenever they encounter the community's active support. However, where the head of the circle is alone and other teachers do not offer any professional help in many subjects (such as art, music, geography, and history), activity is necessrily modest. This is the greatest difficulty and barrier right now.

FRG RELATIONS VIEWED BEFORE CEAUSESCU VISIT

AU131555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1454 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/10/1984 -- Romania's relations with the Federal Republic of Germany have taken an upward course in most varied domains. This line was inaugurated by the establishment in 1967 of diplomatic ties between the two states, an act of clear-sighted approach to European realities, which made a valuable contribution to the normalization of relations between the states on the continent.

Ever since that major event, bilateral relations have continually developed and diversified. They have benefitted from favorable auspices created by the exchange of summit visits and meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the West German president and the chancellor, the talks held on those occasions having had direct positive effects on the evolution of mutual collaboration toward the achievement of continual progress in all relevant domains.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's 1973 visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, when the joint solemn delcaration was signed, the Romanian visit of the president of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1981, as well as the Bucharest visit paid by that country's chancellor in 1978, when a joint declaration was adopted, go down as moments of major political significance, of paramount importance for the development and deepening of the ties between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The two countries have set up a permanent dialogue at various levels: exchange of visits, collaboration relations, meetings at a level of foreign and other relevant ministers. Contacts were stepped up with political leaders of the FRG, and exchanges of delegations are current on a parliament, youth organizations and trade unions basis. Parliamentary friendship groups have been set up.

The Federal Republic of Germany is one of Romania's major West European trading and economic cooperation partners. The two countries have concluded various economic agreements and understandings, among which a governmental agreement on industrial and technical economic collaboration, an agreement on collaboration in scientific research and technological development, an agreement on the avoidance of double imposition. A joint inter-departmental commission was set up on collaboration in scientific research.

The two countries' industrial and technical collaboration has taken great strides, concrete actions of cooperation in production were carried out, including the establishment of joint companies. Significant events in the history of these modern forms of economic collaboration were the inauguration at Resita of productive activity of the Resita-Renk joint company, the creation of the joint Frankfurt-Bucharest Bank, the foundation of five joint marketing companies and of a consulting company. Behind evolution stand both the capitalization of the Romanian economy's dynamic development pace and the enhanced economic potential of the FRG, both premises offering still further possibilities for the expansion of the two countries' collaboration.

Relations and exchanges in science, culture and the arts were also boosted. Numerous visits by scientists and men of letters were arranged on an exchange basis, as well as in the field of learning, just as art and books exhibitions and artistic tours. Collaboration in scientific research also registered positive results, particularly in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in seismic engineering, health protection, power engineering and agriculture.

The forthcoming state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany of the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Elena Ceausescu goes down as an outstanding moment in the history of the Romanian-West German summitry. It will obviously open broad vistas to the development of the two state's friendly relations, materializing thus the joint wish of an ever more fruitful cooperation. The meetings, talks and contacts during the visit will make a major contribution to the expansion and consolidation of Romania's relations and collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of detente and cooperation in our continent and throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEWED BY FRG TV 14 OCTOBER

AU141529 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1322 GMT 14 Oct 84

["President Ceausescu's Interview With West German ARD Television" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1984 -- Question: Mr President, would you tell us your opinion on Romanian-West German relations? In what particular areas of bilateral cooperation do you expect a revival and a broadening of economic and trade ties?

Answer: It was 17 years this year since diplomatic ties were established between our two countries. Eventually, economic relations, cooperation in production and an active international collaboration strongly developed.

However, in recent years economic exchanges between our countries stagnated and even slumped. The economic crisis that somehow affected them may have been one of the causes. But it is my opinion that had both sides made some effort there would have been no stagnation or drop in economic exchanges. The past two years have been an improvement of economic exchanges which, however, failed to reach their previous high level.

I think that, at the present moment, both sides ought to take action for a stronger expansion of economic exchanges, with the stress falling on cooperation in production. As a matter of fact, this has been considered for several years now. We would like the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to grant facilities or, rather, to lift a number of restrictions affecting economic exchanges between our two countries, all the more so as the Federal Republic of Germany proclaims its support to international free trade. The imposition of restrictions, of limited quotas is alien to the very principles of international free trade.

I think that opportunities do exist, given the strong growth of the Romanian economy that can offer competitive products in terms of quality and efficiency to the West German market.

Moreover, we would like to broaden our cooperation in third markets, since there are Romanian products, especially of the mechanical engineering industry, that are made under West German licences, which provides opportunities for cooperation on other markets as well.

Therefore, I would like my visit to the FRG in a few days'time to lead to growing economic exchanges, to growing mutually advantageous cooperation in production. I assume this is in the interest of both states, of the detente and peace policy.

Question: Your undertakings for the maintenance of peace and a continuation of the East-West dialogue enjoy consideration and appreciation worldwide. Will Romania launch new initiatives so that the Geneva negotiations may resume and progress be made at the Stockholm conference?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has worked steadfastly for relations to develop among all states, whatever their social system, and as part of it, we certainly placed emphasis on European relations, on those between Eastern and Western Europe. And it is known that there was a time when significant progress had been made on that line.

Unfortunately, tensions have again been mounting, in the past two years more particularly. Among their causes were also the deployment of American medium-range missiles that began in some West European countries, in the FRG first of all, and the passage to the nuclear countermeasures that the Soviet Union had announced.

The growing danger of war, that will inevitably turn nuclear, is seen in Europe as bringing its destruction. Therefore, it is in the interest of all European peoples that everything possible be done to stop the dangerous course of events, halt the location of American missiles in Europe and the Soviet countermeasures, work for the resumption of negotiations, for a detente and peace policy.

Romania is determined to do its best and contribute to the resumption of the Geneva talks. However, we think that all European states, first of all those in the two pacts -- the NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- should show a greater sense of initiative, assume greater responsibility for the interests and lives of their peoples, for Europe, take direct part, in an appropriate format, in negotiations to save Europe, promote a policy of detente and peace.

On that line, we no doubt attach great significance to the Stockholm conference. We want it to be instrumental in attaining the targets set by the Helsinki conference, in achieving a cooperative Europe, a united Europe founded on its diversity of social systems, but then also on respect for each people's sovereignty and independence, on the right each nation has to choose its development path, free from outside interference.

It is for that reason that we see as highly important the creation of zones free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We work hard for the Balkans to become a region free of nuclear weapons or foreign military bases, an area of cooperation and peace.

Question: What, in your opinion, Mr President, are the chief causes of the confrontation between the two superpowers, the United States and the USSR? To what extent can countries like Romania and the FRG contribute to detente?

Answer: The causes of international tension, hence of strain between the United States and the Soviet Union, may be said to lie in the continuation, in one form or another, of the old policy of domination and interference in the affairs of other countries, of the spheres-of-influence policy, in the desire, mainly shown by the United States for world supremacy at all costs.

Certainly, economic difficulties, the widening gulf between rich and poor countries, conflicts and, unfortunately, the far too lightly resorted to path of force and threat of force to settle international issues have contributed to this strain.

But, whatever the causes of tension, the situation is such that the very life of the planet, the being of all nations is at stake. Therefore, we must do our utmost to achieve a complete renunciation of the policy of confrontation, of spheres of influence, of interference in the affairs of other states and each side should take action to solve outstanding issues only by way of negotiations.

Among the causes of the present strain is the location of American missiles in Europe, answered by Soviet nuclear countermeasures. I have already said in reply to the previous question, that the huge threat posed by these new nuclear weapons requires that everything possible be done to stop siting them. The argument that was supplied, viz, to strike a balance between sides, especially between United States and the Soviet Union, should be dismissed since both sides possess such huge quantities of nuclear and other weaponry that one can hardly speak of an advantage for either side as long as nuclear arms, if used, can destroy the world several times. So, with or without a few hundred rockets, the balance of forces remains unaffected. Actually, one can say that there are too many weapons, that both sides, I mean the two military pacts but, of course, first of all the United States and the Soviet Union, should consider the present situation in earnest and most responsibly and pass on to real measures of reducing armaments, especially nuclear, down to their complete liquidation.

In this respect, I think that countries like Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, European countries in general, as well as on other continents -- small, medium-sized, actually, all other states that will be directly affected by nuclear armaments -- should take direct responsibility and not wait for the outcome of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States, but make efforts themselves to bring a resumption of these talks and conclusion of agreements that should put an end to the present policy of tension and arming, help a passage to disarmament, nuclear first of all, ensure peace, promote detente, and cooperation founded on the principles of equality and independence.

Question: The principles of national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs and non-recongnition of any claim to hegemony have constantly shown in your country's foreign policy. Are you, Mr. President, of the opinion that Romania can continue this original, independent course in spite of a growing East-West tension that is increasingly referred to?

Answer: Development of cooperation with all the states of the world, regardless of their social system, is at the basis of Romania's international activity. It was and is our view that in a world where states have different social systems, action should be taken in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and ways be sought for active cooperation ties to develop among all states.

Starting herefrom we founded our relations with all the states on the principles of independence, national sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the threat and use of force, and of course, of ties based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. We firmly were and are against the use and threat of force, for the observance of the right each nation has to develop freely, choose its own path and social system, free from interference.

At this time of international tension, these principles alone can provide a durable basis for overcoming it and promote cooperation among states. As a matter of fact, one can say these are principles that all states have acknowledged, they are to be found in statements of all countries, including large ones. What is needed is to pass from words to deeds, to actually observe these principles.

That is why I can definitely say that Romainia will continue to do its best and found its relations with all the states of the world on the principles, taking the view that the independence of each people is the sure guarantee for economic and social development, for the overcoming of contradictions among states, for the building of a world of peace and cooperation.

Question: Mr President, you have repeatedly pleaded for the dissolution of the two military blocs, which you view as a major contribution to the ensurance of peace and security in Europe and in the world. Will this policy affect the renewal of the Warsaw Treaty which will terminate next spring?

Answer: As I have already pointed out, Romania has always declared most firmly for interstate relations of collaboration based on equality and respect for national independence, for the complete renunciation of the military way and force in the settlement of international issues.

In this respect, we consider military blocs as anachronical as they virtually hinder the development of interstate collaboration. That is why both sides should work for their dissolution. As a matter of fact -- and I should like to underscore this -- the Warsaw Treaty countries have repeatedly proposed a concomitant dissolution of the two military blocs. This is the reason why Romania remains a firm champion of the concomitant dissolution of the two military blocs -- the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty -- and of new-type collaboration in Europe grounded on security and each nation's independence.

Indeed, the Warsaw Treaty will terminate next year. However, as I have mentioned on other occasions, a way should be found to concomitantly dissolve the two military blocs. A unilateral dissolution is not possible, nor will it contribute to improve the situation in Europe. Therefore, as long as the two military blocs exist the question of extending the validity of the Warsaw Treaty will arise and the treaty will probably be extended. But even if that happens, we believe we should further make every effort -- and we will do it most consistently in future as well -- for the rapid dissolution of the two military blocs, which meets the interests of the European peoples, of peace and collaboration throughout the world.

Question: Mr. President, now and then you have referred to the effects of the world recession -- of the energy crisis more particularly -- in the development of your country's economy. On the other hand, you have often spoken about the development of the Romanian economy notwithstanding the crisis. Will you, please, comment on the extent to which economic development could be stabilized and, upon this basis, the foreign debt reduced? Does Romania benefit from more opportunities of expanding commercial exchanges and economic cooperation and, if so, in what areas?

Answer: Speaking on the 40th anniversary of the revolution of social and national liberation of August 23 I have enlarged upon the strong development of the Romanian economy. In this connection, I should like to stress now that, from 1945 industrial production has grown more than 100 fold, farm output seven times or so and the national income 32 fold. It was on this groundwork that the production forces, the whole country developed, which provided for a rise in the people's material and spiritual standards.

The economic crisis has its effects on Romania too. However, there were also domestic causes, as well as certain contradictions due to the fact that, while some branches developed more others lagged behind, and this called for better organization, for a balance to be restored between various branches. Nevertheless, in the first two years of this quinquennium, that is in 1981 and 1982, the Romanian industry registered a 2.8-per cent annual growth rate which rose to 4.8 per cent in 1983 and is envisaged to stand at more than six per cent this year. This attests to the strength of the Romanian economy, to the fact that most of the difficulties encountered in the early years have been overcome. Naturally, the question remains of finding the way out of the world recession as no country can develop outside the world economic growth context.

The Romanian economy has the force, a technological potential and the staff to continue to develop at a fast pace -- and long-term provisions take account of all this.

We hope that our collaboration with the socialist countries, with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries -- therefore with West Germany as well -- will show us the way to further expand foreign economic exchanges, resolve the various problems, to include that of the inordinately high interest rates, which presupposes renunciation of that practice, on the part of the United States in the first place, as well as settle the developing countries' debt question and other actions to support the poorer countries and build a new economic order. Economic recovery, the establishment of new-type relations of equality and assistance to less developed countries so as to ensure each people's progress and the stability of the world economy meet the interests of all states, of the developed ones included.

Irrespective of circumstances, Romania is determined to work most firmly to develop economic exchanges and cooperation in production in forms mutually acceptable to all sides, all while placing stronger emphasis on barter and avoiding credits on which inacceptable interest is charged.

Question: Mr. President, how do you assess the prospects of the nationalities in Romania?

Answer: First of all, I should like to point out that ever since its years in the underground the Romanian Communist Party has been for full equality of all Romania's citizens, irrespective of nationality. In the period of socialist development of Romania, when the Communist Party has led the whole people on the road of building the socialist society and then the multilaterally developed socialist society, we have most firmly worked for the application of the principles of equality of all our homeland's citizens.

It is with justified pride that we can say we have solved the national question giving all nationalities equal rights in all fields, and, by applying the policy of socio-economic development and distribution of the production forces in all areas, we have also created the material base for the full equality of rights to become reality. As I have mentioned on other occasions as well, we wish nationalities in all countries enjoyed at least the same rights the nationalities in Romania do.

The achievements our country has scored in socialist construction, its strong socio-economic development and its long-term programme, which is now debated by the whole people and will be adopted by the thirteenth party congress, open auspicious prospects to the whole people, therefore to the nationalities as well, to the citizens of German nationality who are citizens of Socialist Romania. In the next few years both general development and the people's material, spiritual and civilization standards will develop even more. Therefore, the place of all the sons of Socialist Romania is in Romania and not elsewhere. It is here that they should work jointly to build a society providing for both the equality of rights and the best working and living conditions, the highest standards of culture. This is the future and there are the prospects for each citizen regardless of nationality. We consider that the place of citizens of other nationalities, of all Romania citizens is here where they are offered prospects of welfare and happiness.

Question: Mr. President, Allow me to ask you a question about the Danube-Black Sea Canal. We are shooting our third film on this navigable waterway and that is why I should like to be allowed this question. When will international navigation on the Danube-Black Sea Canal officially open? Will other states, such as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, use this ship canal?

Answer: The canal is virtually open to international traffic, therefore to each country interested in using it. Naturally, port operations are not yet completed and that is why the old port, situated in the vicinity, will still be used for some time. Other states can make use of the Danube-Black Sea Canal to the extent which they are interested in it and consider it advantageous.

Peter Miroschnikoff: Thank you very much, Mr. President. I wish you success in your visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Nicolae Ceausescu: I should like to convey the friendly people of the Federal Republic of Germany best wishes of progress, prosperity and peace.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE DEPART FOR FRG 15 OCTOBER

AU150847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0840 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/1984 -- On Monday morning President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu left the capital city on a state visit to the Federal Republic of Germany, invited by Richard von Weizsaecker, president of that country, and Mme Mariane Weizsaecker.

The Romanian head of state is accompanied on this visit by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by other Romanian officials.

The presidential aircraft took off at the Bucharest-Otopeni Airport at 9:30 hrs (Romanian time).

DPA REPORTS SECRET SERVICE OFFICER'S DEFECTION

ID121057 Hamburg DPA in German 1024 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bonn, 12 Oct (DPA) -- A high-ranking secret service officer from the Romanian Embassy in Bonn has defected to the West. This was confirmed to DPA by secret service sources today. According to reliable information, the officer is said to have been the "best secret service specialist" the Romanians had at their Bonn embassy. He "defected to the NATO alliance" 14 days ago.

It was learned with certainty that the man turned to the Americans. He was first interrogated in the Munich area by American specialists. It was not said whether he is still there or whether he has been taken to the United States.

In a DPA interview, a responsible Romanian diplomat denied that there was a defector at all. For this reason, there can also be no question of a strain on the forthcoming visit to Bonn by Romanian party and state leader Nicolae Ceausescu.

It was also said that the officer could well have had an extensive insight into the East bloc's espionage tactics. He is considered to be "an outstanding expert on the infrastructure of the Eastern secret services" in the West.

The WESTFAELISCHE NACHRICHTEN reported on the case on 2 October, but Bonn gave no information at the time. Washington has pointed out that secret service matters are not a subject for comment.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN DEBTS

AU131857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1707 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 13/10/1984 -- In his address in the Economic and Financial Committee of the UN's General Assembly, Romania's representative showed that when debating international economic matters during the current session, efforts should be primarily concentrated on how to engage real negotiations, within the UN, between the developed states and the developing states so as to overcome the world recession and equitably solve the underdevelopment problems, to establish a new international economic order. One of the most serious questions is the developing countries' debt. Owing to its complexity and proportions, it is a problem of general interest to be solved in close cooperation by all concerned parties. Romania, alongside the countries in the "Group of 77" is for multilateral political talks between the debtor and creditor countries, the reduction and elimination of restrictions and discriminations in the foreign trade and access of exports from the developing countries on the industrialized countries' markets, increased financial assistance for the poor states, these states' access to new technologies on advantageous term, assistance from the developed countries for the developing countries' efforts for industrialization, increase of their farm and food production, to combat the brain drain and its nefarious consequences for the poor states.

Romania is for stepped-up efforts for undelayed global negotiations to solve major problems in raw materials, energy, trade and monetary-financial system.

Speaks to UN Legal Committee

AU112125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations AGERPRES 11/10/1984 -- In his address to the Legal Committee of the UN General Assembly, Romania's representative emphasized the need to eliminate the use and threat of force as well as any interference in the internal affairs of other states as a sine qua non for surmounting the serious world tension. In Romania's opinion, he said, force cannot lead to a just and lasting solution to international problems, to interstate differences; on the contrary, it generates further acts of force and sources of tension. On the other hand, there is no litigious issue or conflict which cannot be solved peacefully, by way of negotiations.

In that context, the Romanian representative laid special stress on the need for an enhanced role of the UN in firmly rejecting the policy of force, interference and dictate which seriously jeopardizes peoples' independence, peace and life. This is all the more necessary now when, given the nuclear arms race, any conflict may lead to the outbreak of a world conflagration which would inevitably turn into a nuclear war apt to annihilate life on our planet, the speaker also said.

In order that all states should strictly observe these universally valid norms of conduct, Romania considers that an international document with power of law should be elaborated under the UN auspices, with the participation of all states which ought to solemnly undertake to give up the use and threat of force and peacefully settle any interstate differences. Romania's delegate underlined the importance of the UN efforts for the promotion and consolidation of the principle on the peaceful settlement of interstate difference, referring in that context to the constructive and topical character of Romania's proposal regarding the setting up of a UN commission of good offices, mediation and conciliation with a view to preventing conflicts and peacefully resolving interstate differences.

The UN's adoption of a resolution in accordance with Romania's proposal would contribute to strengthening United Nations' capacity of efficiently promoting the method for a peaceful solution to differences as well as negotiations among the sides concerned and, in the last analysis, of fulfilling the important mission world states and peoples entrusted it in maintaining international peace and security.

SCIENTISTS MEET SOVIET COUNTERPARTS AT FAIR

AU122011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES [no date as received] -- Soviet scientists, now in Romania to attend the TIB [Bucharest International Fair], met with Romanian scientists at the USSR pavilion of the Bucharest International Fair, on Friday, October 12.

On the occasion, Acad. A.M. Prokhorov, Nobel Prize winner for physics, member of the presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, director of the "P.N. Lebedey" Physics Institute of Moscow, Soviet and Romanian physicists underscored the positive results of the cooperation between the two countries in science and technology, important part of the Romanian-Soviet ties of friendship and manysided cooperation.

Stress was laid on the particular role of the National Council for Science and technology, of Acad. Elena Ceausescu. D.SC., chairmwoman of this high Romanian scientific forum, in the expansion and deepening of the relations of technico-scientific cooperation between the two countries.

Emphasis was placed on the cooperation between relevant institutes in Romania and the USSR in fundamental and applied research in quantum electronics, and lasers in particular. In this context, stressed were the fruitful results obtained in the elaboration of technologies, the creation of various types of lasers, the application of these modern installations in industrial branches, in medicine and other sectors of activity. A telling example of the successes of joint research is the laser equipment "Solar-1", an achievement of world standard, on display both at the Romanian and Soviet pavilions.

The participants in the meeting expressed their conviction that through a deeper cooperation ever more valuable results will be scored in physics and chemistry, in other scientific and technological sectors, to the benefit of both countries, of the cause of peace and progress in the world.

PUNGAN MEETS USSR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CHAIRMAN

AU122142 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1933 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/10/1984 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received, on Friday, October 12, E.P. Pitovranov, chairman of the presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, now in Romania to attend the Bucharest International Fair '84, with whom he approached aspects of the current stage and development prospects of the Romanian-Soviet trade exchanges, the possibilities to expand the bilateral cooperation in economic domains of mutual interest.

45 PERCENT INFLATION RATE PREDICTED FOR 1985

LD122014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1015 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 12 (TANJUG) -- An analysis of market trends has shown that inflation in Yugoslavia is beginning to falter, according to Director of the Belgrade Market Research Institute Petrasin Petrasinovic.

Petrasinovic, who accurately predicted the wave of summer price rises, claims that inflation has at least begun to decline. It reached a record 61 percent in July but dropped to 57 percent in September. Petrasinovic believes that inflation will slip to 35 percent at the end of the year or three per cent below last year's level. Current trends support Petrasinovic's assessment that inflation will be down to 45 percent next year.

Petrasinovic said that the price rises at the end of 1983 brought about a fall in demand and commodity sales. In Serbia alone, about one million pairs of shoes, 40,000 pieces of furniture, 11,000 television sets and about 1000 electric cookers are being kept in warehouses because no one wants them. Prices have of late been rising at a more moderate rate also because manufacturers do not think another price freeze likely, Petrasinovic said.

CROAT PRIESTS ACCUSED OF VIOLATING PROPAGANDA LAW

AU131912 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 84 p 12

[G.M. report]

[Text] Pula, 9 Oct -- Three priests -- Marijan Milovan, 50, of Rasa, Joseip Stanko Skunca, 47, of Pula, and Josip Frkin, 54, of Karlovac -- have been accused in Pula of distributing hostile propaganda. They possessed and gave to others the newspaper NOVA HRVATSKA, which is published in London by pro-Ustasha terrorist emigres.

The contents of this paper overtly call for the destruction of the sociopolitical system in the SFRY, instigate the creation of hatred and discord among our peoples and nationalities, and with its ideology leads to breaking the territorial integrity of the SFRY and the creation of a separate state of Croatia.

The hostile activities of these three priests undoubtedly insult the patriotic feelings of a large number of priests in Istria, because in our recent history and in the national liberation struggle, priests stood out as champions of the truth-loving strivings of local Croats.

INDICTED MAN PREVENTED FROM 'ESCAPING ABROAD'

AU101824 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 84 p 10

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Organs of internal affairs at the Yugoslav-Italian border prevented Gordan Jovanovic from escaping abroad.

He is one of six persons against whom the district public prosecutor in Belgrade has brought charges because of a well-founded suspicion that they committed a criminal act under Article 136 in connection with Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

Despite the commitment signed by Gordan Jovanovic on 3 July that he would not leave Belgrade without the consent of the president of the court council, Jovanovic tried to cross illegally into Italy without any travel document. When he was searched, several documents were found on him concerning the activities of the persons against whom the indictment had been issued. Jovanovic was brought to Belgrade where he was detained for a short time and then released.

USSR SPOKESMAN DENIES INCREASED SS-20 DEPLOYMENT

LD121645 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union "has not increased the number of its SS-20 missiles." This was stated this evening by V. Lomeyko, official press spokesman of the USSR Foreign Affairs Ministry, replying thus to the statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger.

Weinberger stated yesterday that the Soviet Union has in recent months been increasing the number of its missiles on its territory. In commenting on this statement, Lomeyko said that this was an "unfair game" by which Washington "is trying to exert pressure" on its European allies in NATO, though it is officially known that this is not accurate.

USSR ANNOUNCES NEW CRUISE MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD141654 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, October 14 (TANJUG) -- The Soviet Union has begun to arm its strategic fighter-bombers and submarines with new long-range cruise missiles, the Soviet Defense Ministry announced last night, Saturday.

As stressed in the announcement, the measures are in response to "augmented U.S. threats to the security of the USSR and other socialist countries". In explanation, the announcement stresses that the United States has commenced the deployment of long-range cruise missiles on Western European territory and on vessels, submarines and aircraft.

The Soviet Union has pointed out on several occasions to date that it will not permit the established military balance to be disturbed and will take adequate counter-measures in this direction, the Moscow announcement says.

The new Soviet missiles are targeted against the United States. In such a way official Moscow announces that it has initiated the implementation of counter-measures which will "expose the United States to the same danger of a nuclear strike to which the USSR and its allies have been exposed following the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe."

DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES WATERWAY SYMPOSIUM IN GRADO

LD131646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Grado, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived in Grado near Trieste this morning to attend the opening of an international symposium on the construction of an Adriatic-Danube Waterway, delivered a welcoming address to the participants of this scientific meeting.

Dizdarevic noted that as far back as 9 years ago, during the signing of the Osimo agreements, the SFRY and Italy agreed that there existed the possibility of constructing a Trzic-Gorizia-Ljubljana waterway. The federal secretary stressed that the project in question could be to the advantage of not only the two neighboring countries, but also of all others which could use this waterway to link their waterways systems with each other. Dizdarevic then said:

As on this occasion we are again referring to the Osimo agreements, I would like to emphasize once again their particular importance, not only for our mutual relations, but further afield as well. By exercising great patience and a sense of reality in concluding these agreements, Italy and the SFRY succeeded in eliminating the burdens left over from the past and opening new prospects for developing good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation.

It is our duty and orientation to cherish and implement fully, in the interest of our two peoples, the spirit and substance of the Osimo agreements. In this way, our two countries will continue to promote the spirit and course of Helsinki and will contribute to relaxing tension and building new equal relations and stability in this part of the world and in Europe. The border area between our two countries offers exceptional potential for realizing projects of mutual benefit and deveoping cooperation. This project is one example. In today's unsettled world, we need, more than ever before the kind of far-sightedness which will bring people, nations, and countries closer to one another and which will contribute, through direct cooperation, to the better understanding and closeness of people in this area and beyond and to the struggle for a world of peace and cooperation.

The atmopshere of sincere and friendly cooperation which prevails in our relations with each other and in which all outstanding questions are resolved, has for a long time now been a reality for Italy and the SFRY. It is a well-known fact that the SFRY attaches great importance to relations with its neighbors and that the policy of good-neighborliness is a lasting principle adopted by the Yugoslav people. We have presented initiatives and are ready to accept initiatives by others and not just neighboring countries, so as to create the necessary conditions for the comprehensive development of good-neighborly and interstate cooperation on the basis of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, and noninterference in the affairs of other countries. The successful development of relations between our two countries is the best example of this.

Serious hotbeds of crisis and many unresolved problems exist in the vicinity, at the doorstep as it were, of this geographical area populated by the people of Italy and the SFRY. We think that our good-neighborly, friendly relations represent a factor of peace and trust and that they directly contribute to creating a favorable atmosphere for solving acute international problems, both in the Mediterranean region, which is closest to us, as well as in geographically distant world regions. Such a state of relations between our countries enables us to discover and develop new forms of cooperation.

This will be unambiguously attested to by this project which during the next few days will be the subject of a comprehensive disucssion and which would directly connect with the Adriatic Sea, the sea which has somehow remained exempt, from military competitions and which in the future should represent a sea of peace, cooperation, and unity of the people within the broader European region.

The Yugoslav vision of future relations between countries and peoples is based on those principles which will guarantee a peaceful and trouble-free life and mankind's development. It is in this context that we view this grandiose project of the future, which, when completed, will contribute to the bringing together of and better understanding and cooperation between all European nations in this region. It will stimulate an exchange of thoughts and ideas, and develop human and economic potentials which will contribute significantly to spreading those goals which we have inscribed in the Helsinki Final Act.

Meets With Andreotti

LD132156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Grado, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- In the town of Grado near Trieste today, Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs, had a meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. During their meeting held in connection with the beginning of the international symposium on the Adriatic-Danube project, the two ministers exchanged views on relations between the SFRY and Italy and on several topical international questions. On this occasion, once again cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Italy was assessed as very good.

The two ministers also discussed the Stockholm conference, and the atmosphere in the United Nations in light of the General Assembly session, which was assessed as being more favorable than before. In their view, the recent session should contribute to the struggle for peace.

The nonaligned policy and plans of nonaligned countries during the period ahead -- in order to consolidate peace in the world -- were also a topic of conversation.

Fishing problems were also brought up during the talks, with the Italian side asking for an explanation of the seizure of seven Italian fishing boats. It was said that this problem should be resolved by the economic groups of both countries in the interest of both the SFRY and the Republic of Italy, and in the interest of further successful development of good-neighborly relations.

Svetozar Starcevic, an ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and Ante Skataretiko, the newly appointed SFRY ambassador in Rome, were present during the talks.

Receives Slovene Delegation

LD132208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Grado, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs, today received in Grado, a town near Trieste, a joint delegation of the Slovene national minority in Italy.

Members of the delegation briefed the federal secretary on efforts made by the Slovenes in Italy to win for themselves a status equal to that of the majority Italians. They expressed their conviction that in the SFRY's foreign policy significant attention will continue to be paid to the further development and consolidation of links between the minority and its mother country.

Raif Dizdarevic especially stressed the mutual desire of the SFRY and Italy to expand cooperation that is of reciprocal interest. He said in this respect, our country always bore in mind the situation, in which the minority will be a bridge of friendship.

As far as Slovenes in Italy are concerned, Dizdarevic stressed that throughout the post-war period there have been unceasing efforts to determine and guarantee minority rights through the Constitution and legislation. This we are continuing today. There have been no talks at a national level during which minority problems were not discussed.

The meeting with representatives of the Slovenes in Italy was held in an atmosphere of frank presentation of views. The joint delegation of Slovenes in Italy was received in Grado this morning by Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

SUNDIC ON CHINA'S RENEWED INVITATION TO ARKHIPOV

LD132320 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] There is a big question as to when and how Moscow will reply to the renewed invitation by China urging Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to visit Beijing. It should be remembered that this visit was scheduled to take place at the beginning of May, but it was unexpectedly cancelled with the explanation that Arkhipov was not yet ready to make the trip. Since then, Moscow has not been forgotten. Also, the recent meeting of the Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers in the UN headquarters was held without a proper reply to the question. Whether that was an event of broader significance, or whether it was merely an attempt to more accurately define the positions of both sides relative to the problems standing in the way of complete normalization of relations between the two countries, is not known.

According to Chinese assessments, it is Moscow which is putting a brake on developing economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and China because, as claimed in Beijing, China is expected to make concessions before Moscow will agree to a dialogue.

It has been thought until now that the opposite was the case, that is, that it was China, because of major unresolved problems in relations between the two countries, which was not in a mood to engage in any extensive dialogue unless the dialogue was to lead to the elimination of dangers assessed by China as constituting a threat to her security. They are: presence of strong Soviet military forces in Mongolia and along their joint border, Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and the unreserved support which the USSR is rendering the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea.

In spelling out his views on relations with the USSR, Deng Xiaoping fully explained the Chinese position, saying that there will be no substantial improvement in mutual relations until the obstacles frustrating such a development of relations between China and the USSR have been removed.

As is known, Moscow is a supporter of the formula: Let's talk about what we agree on, and let us leave controversial problems aside. If Moscow were to abide by this rule in its relations with China, one can expect that its reply to the renewed invitation to Ivan Arkhipov to visit Beijing would be positive. In any case, when at the beginning of May China was informed that Arkhipov would not visit Beijing, Moscow did not say that his visit should not be counted on, but merely that at that point of time Arkhipov was not ready.

However, should it happen after all that the Soviet Government does not reply to the invitation Deng Xiaoping made the day before yesterday, that could be interpreted as unwillingness on the part of Moscow to conduct with China a broadly based dialogue. That is to say that China is being asked not to bring up those issues during the talks which, as Moscow says, concern "third countries."

However, since Beijing again reminded Moscow that despite controversial questions there is a scope for a dialogue, it will be difficult for the USSR to refuse the proferred hand without confirming the Chinese criticism that Moscow's stands are far from flexible and that they boil down to a restatement of what has already been said.

KOSOVO LC OFFICIAL ON ALBANIAN 'INTERFERENCE'

LD131924 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1613 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Prizren, October 13 (TANJUG) -- The leadership of Albania sides with the most reactionary forces in the world and constantly plots against Yugoslavia with the Albanian political emigration abroad. By this policy of flagrant interference into Yugoslavia's internal affairs, Albania keeps narrowing the possibilities of cooperation the interest of both countries.

These statements were made by Bajram Selimi, secretary of the provincial committee presidency of the League of Communists of Kosovo, speaking at a public rally held in Prizren today to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the fourth people's liberation brigade of Kosovo and Metohija. The brigade fought, together with partisan units from Albania, a decisive battle against the counterrevolutionary Balli Kombetar groups early in 1945.

This common struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Albania may be taken as a good example of cooperation in the interest of both countries, pointed out Selimi. But Enver Hoxha is trying to deny even these values by distorting the historical facts known not only to the peoples of the two countries but to the whole progressive world, he said.

ALBANIAN CLAIMS ON CULTURAL TALKS 'CONTRADICTORY'

AU141510 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Muharrem Bacaj commentary]

[Text] It is not sufficient to try to cover the hill; one must try to uncover the sun. This popular proverb is apropos with regard to the latest insinuations by Tirana Radio and ATA concerning the interruption of the talks on a cultural cooperation agreement between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Tirana Radio and ATA are once again trying to replace the substance of the problem in a nonargued and provocative manner, thus revealing contradictions and personal intrigues, and showing Albania's real aims to interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs under the guise of good intentions and acting on principle.

We will mention only a few facts. The main obstacle to the signing of the agreement lies in the fact that Albania showed no readiness at all for adequate cultural cooperation with all the republics and provinces of the SFRY. It continues to insist on secondary matters and on an almost exclusive cooperation with the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In the aforementioned text, this important argument [words indistinct] accussed of sabatoge, opportunism, and self-will not to sign the agreement. It is not difficult to see that this by now well-known tactic has been chosen to suit Albania's internal needs and to manipulate European opinion.

On this occasion, too, Albania's paternalistic tendencies toward the Albanian nationality to Kosovo became apparent once again, as well as its fear of an opening up toward its neighbors and the world at large, and certainly also its regret at being unable to extend its influence among the Albanians living in the SFRY and [words indistinct] abuses of cultural cooperation.

The Albanian side once again refused to discuss one of the most essential questions pertaining to the creation of sound and good-neighborly relations between the two countries. We have in mind its refusal to acknowledge the national and cultural identity and the real number of our national minorities living in Albania. As is confirmed in the aforementioned text, there are in Albania only 6-7 villages with Slav inhabitants. It is then concluded in an unconvincing manner that their question has been resolved in the Constitution and other fundamental laws. But it is a fact that the mingling of populations in the Balkans is much greater and that many more Macedonians, Montenegrins, Serbs, and Muslims have been living in Albania for centuries on end and that is officially admitted over there. It is a well-known fact that in Enver Hoxha's Albania they are not allowed even the most elementary right to express their national identity. The fact is that in that neighboring country they are limited to only a few villages this being a clear testimony of the policy of assimilation of these minorities.

The Tirana Radio and ATA text states that by bringing up the question of the rights of the national minorities in Albania, the SFRY is trying to create a Macedonian question there which supposedly has never existed and does not exist in Albania. The national identity of this people is thus totally denied, when their number in the eastern parts of Albania is more than 30,000.

Another [word indistinct] contradiction which brings out the insinuations in the aforementioned text in all their nakedness: The text states that at the time that the talks were in progress in June and October, Albanians were being put on trial in Kosovo. We may take it that the trial referred to concerns a group of Albanian-irredentists and terrorists, bastard individuals, who are being judged by the Albanian nationality in the SFRY itself. These are people who, with Tirana's permanent blessing and support, have tried to endanger the integrity and sovereignty of the SFRY and the lives of innocent citizens. The text does not state that those on trial had placed explosives in certain areas of the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo where traffic is at its densest, thus endangering not only the lives of Serbs and Montenegrins, but also of numerous Albanians. If it is really sincere in its intentions toward the SFRY and the Albanians in Kosovo, as they are insincerely declaring, would it not have been more logical for the Albanian side to denounce this dangerous terrorism? However, through the manipulation of facts, they are encouraging it even more and are thus guilty of complicity in ciiminal intentions and acts. Meanwhile, there is an old saying, namely, that the end always justifies the means. For its own purpose, the Albanian side has chosen as its means the Albanian dissidents who are being severely condemned by the Albanian nationality in the SFRY whose progressive forces form a majority, and in whom Albania has no interest.

FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Dolanc Receives Hernu

LD130438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1353 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Oct (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received at the Palace of the Federation Charles Hernu, the French minister of defense, who is visiting the SFRY as guest of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. In cordial and friendly talks they discussed the favorable conditions existing for the further development of comprehensive bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and France as well as some topical issues of mutual interest in the sphere of international relations. The talks were attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Jacques Dupuy, French ambassador to the SFRY; and other officials.

Hernu Seen off by Mamula

LD121849 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, October 12 (TANJUG) -- French Defence Minister Charles Hernu left Yugoslavia this afternoon, Friday, after an official visit at the head of a French military delegation. Hernu was seen off at Batajnica airport by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defence Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula.

MONGOLIA'S GOMBOJAB LEAVES FOR HOME 13 OCT

LD141042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG) -- Damdingiyn Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, who had been staying in the SFRY at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium left Belgrade for Ulaanbaatar today. Gombojab was seen off at Belgrade airport by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and L. Rinchin, Mongolian ambassador to the SFRY.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX PATRIARCH PIMEN CONCLUDES VISIT

AU132106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 6 Oct 84

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 6 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Russian Orthodox Church, headed by Patriarch Pimen, left for Moscow today, Saturday, after a week-long visit to Yugoslavia.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Patriarch German and members of the synod of the Serbian Orthodox Church and representatives of the federal and Serbian republican commissions for relations with religious communities. During their visit to Yugoslavia, Patriarch Pimen and other dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church toured Grancanica Monastery and the Orthodox church of Prizren. Patriarch Pimen also met with a number of Yugoslav officials, including member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov and President of the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia Dusan Ckrebic.